

THE GOOD CITIZEN.

HOW TO DEVELOP CIVIC INSTINCT.

A. M. Drysdale writes in the *Daily Chronicle*—

Is there any remedy for callous or indifferent citizenship? What is to be done with the man who complains of the rates and scoffs at the councillors, and yet will not accept any share in controlling the rates, or even vote in his local elections? One would be glad to be able to suggest some form of direct action or conscription which might hopefully be applied to such cases.

Lord Muir Mackenzie's drastic plan for replenishing the exchequer of the hospitals would hardly be effective here. It will be remembered that Lord Muir Mackenzie, rightly or wrongly, leaves the hospitals to starve, and, at the same time, finds abundance of cash for expensive shopping, suggested that the expert medical students, armed with collecting boxes and books, should "rag" the opulent shoppers of Oxford-street and Regent-street into indulging in their duty as well as their pleasure. But the method, even if it could be applied at all, is purely punitive, not remedial, and its effects would be sporadic and transient.

THE ABSENTEES.

Why do "the right men" fail to offer themselves for election to the ratepayers' boards and councils? By "the right men" we generally mean men with large business interests and experience in their localities, men above suspicion of crude corruption, men who furnish the money which the local councils all too freely disburse. Selfishness is not always, or only the reason, for their abstention. A more potent one is that they are reluctant to meet their own workpeople on the common level of a representative council, not at all because of snobbery, but because they are afraid, too frequently with good grounds, of being seen to be less fitted for public business, less imbued with its high spirit, and more ignorant of its hard and painful details than the weekly recipients of their wages. Their education has borne them to a different sphere.

The difference I am thinking of was pointedly expressed in a recent House of Commons debate by two University members. "For what have we been educating you these fifty years," impatiently asked one of them of the shop assistants, who had appealed to the State to help them in the matter of their hours, "if it was not to enable you to help yourselves?" "Oh, no," retorted the second member, "true education fits men and women to help not themselves so much as others."

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

The two views are reconcilable, but it is just because so many of "the right men" have not sufficiently assimilated the second aspect of education, just because, indeed, they are not the right men in more than appearance, that so few of them submit themselves to the rough and tumble of a popular election, or, when chosen, find their new sphere congenial. We are all alike in need of an education beyond education, an education in politics and citizenship.

Very recently an Education Minister who was interested in all subjects—in education, which he succeeded in surrounding with a helpful popular excitement. His name was Mr. A. H. D. Acland. One subject which he got taken up not only in the schools, but universally was citizenship. In those days everybody went about with an open text-book, entitled "The Duties of Citizenship," which contained an introduction by Mr. Acland himself. Adult classes were formed for the study of the citizen's duty, and all who were not students were lecturers; the whole nation, youth and age, echoed and re-echoed with citizenship.

This healthy ferment had a definite influence upon the public life of the time. It looked as if democracy were resolved to educate itself in a grave and noble fashion for its sublime responsibilities. Such revivals either go on or go out, and this one went out. There has been nothing like it since.

Men do not volunteer to perform a violin solo without having had some lessons in music and violin playing. If they propose to take to a life with horses they study the management of the horse. It is remarkable that they should be ready to govern a

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

GLASGOW URGES SELF-DETERMINATION.

A meeting under the auspices of the Scottish Home Rule Association was held recently at the Athenaeum, Glasgow, to urge self-determination for Scotland.

Mr. William Gallacher, of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, presided over a moderate-sized gathering, which was of a non-party character. Mr. William Adamson, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, was to have been present, but he telegraphed, regretting being unable to attend owing to an attack of influenza.

The chairman said Scottish Home Rule was not an academic discussion to-day. If there was no generous measure of devolution given in a short time there might be a repetition of what was going on in Ireland. If it came to that it would not be the fault of the various nations of the United Kingdom but the criminal neglect of those who had been at the head of the present Government, and who did not see the tendency of affairs. To-day people were sick of endeavouring to govern other people and of being governed by them. (Cheers.)

Mr. Joseph Johnstone, M. P. for West Renfrewshire, moved a resolution asking that a measure giving self-determination to Scotland in all Scottish affairs should be brought in during the present session.

He said he understood some to interpret self-determination to mean that a nation, if it chose, might cut the painter. He was not in favour of self-determination in that aspect. (A voice: "It will come.")—but he was in favour of a Home Rule Parliament set up in Scotland as a subordinate Legislature to the Imperial Parliament to deal with Scottish affairs within those limits.

The Rev. Malcolm MacCallum, who recently unsuccessfully fought Sir William Sutherland in Argyshire, seconded the resolution.

He declared that Scotland now lived under external restraint and was subjected to constant pressure to conform to Anglican ways, laws, creeds and customs. Anglicization led to less self-respect, lowering of character, and arrest of national development. (Cheers.)

Mr. Neil Maclean, M. P., supported the resolution, urging that what was good enough for people like the Poles, who had been scattered to the ends of the earth, was surely good enough for Scotland. (Cheers.) They wanted Scotland a nation once again, and the people of Scotland would only become independent when her people once again demanded her independence.

Mr. MacCallum, Scott, M. P., said he believed Scottish Home Rule or self-determination—he accepted that word with all qualification—was one of vital, urgent, and immediate importance. It was necessary in the interests of Scotland, and was needed if the machinery of constitutional Government was to be preserved. The present position in Ireland was a warning of the danger of sitting too long upon the safety valve.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

city or an Empire at a moment's notice, without having made any study of policy or the theory of human government. It was not so in England.

GOVERNING TRADITIONS.

In the eighteenth century, when there was an authentic governing class, both Eton and Harrow seriously instructed our future legislators and rulers in high politics and policies. If anything of the kind is being done deliberately among us now, it is confined to the Labour party, which—the Labour party being mainly a class party—is a pity, for our best-educated always, in the long run, govern us in great affairs, as in small.

Lawyers, it is true, have to acquire, but only incidentally, on their way to the Bar, a considerable knowledge of politics and the Constitution, and they are accordingly our best average politicians and the most worthy of place in Parliament. But there is no universal and systematic instruction in citizenship, and the nation suffers in consequence. We of the older generations must go on improvising. But might not some such body as the Boy Scouts make a beginning of efficient enthusiasm in citizenship for their generation?

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Lammet Bros. have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on FRIDAY

The 21st day of May, 1920.

at 3 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTION 1 of SECTION C OF INLAND LOT No. 1417 Together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 20 Aberdeen Street Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 18th day of June 1898. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.50. Area about 952 Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

LAMMET BROS., The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 20th May, 1920 commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 46 Lyndhurst Terrace

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:

Teak hatstand, plush covered drawing room suites, fine engravings, water colours, occasional tables, bronze figures, brass flower pots, brass and brass-mounted fenders, white lace curtains, carpet-bricks, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, teak dinner wagon, flower clock, leather covered armchairs, teak overmantel with bevelled mirror, brass electric standard lamp, electric fittings, etc., etc.

Glass, Crockery and Electric-plated ware, Household linen etc., Double brass bedsteads, teak bureau, marble and tiled washstands, ladies desks, upholstered couches and easy chairs, toilet crockery, Japanese silk embroidered screens, etc., etc.

Bathroom, Pantry and Kitchen Requisites

Also

A Fine Selection of Canton Blackwood ware

comprising—

Marble top and round tables, armchairs, flower stands, stools, etc.

And

2 Kastner Autoplanes (Pianos by Rachal)

1 Cottage Piano by Parrell and

5 electric ceiling fans

4 electric table fans

1 enamelled bath

1 "Baldwin" Refrigerator

1 Chubb's Combination safe

On view from Monday, the 24th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMET BROS., Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 21st May, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

(For account of the concerned)

1717 bags ANTIMONY ORE (Stored at Kowloon Godown)

1730 bags ANTIMONY ORE (Stored at West Point Godown) (total weight 3712 piculs)

Inspection orders can be had from undersigned

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMET BROS. Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

The Management of "The Hongkong Telegraph" desires to inform the public that its tariff for advertisements received on and after this date will be increased by 20 per cent.

This increase is rendered imperative by the constantly growing cost of production, the price of paper alone having advanced by 700 per cent during the past five years.

In order to meet these conditions newspapers and magazines all over the world have been obliged to raise their subscription and advertising rates—in some cases by as much as 100 per cent—and, at the same time, to curtail the size and number of pages. For the present, however, it has been decided, in the interests of the public generally and of advertisers in particular, to leave the price of "The Hongkong Telegraph" unchanged.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1920.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

As from to-day, all preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of "The Hongkong Telegraph" will be charged for at the rate of \$1. each, providing they do not occupy more than four lines. If this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE MISSES DE VINE AND TERRY.

SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS

will introduce

HARMONY AND SONG

at the usual

TEA DANCING AND DINNER

DANCE

to be held

on

SATURDAY, MAY 22nd,

and

WHIT MONDAY, MAY 24th.

and

SUNDAY, MAY 23rd.

Orchestral Concerts during

Tea and Afternoon.

A COMPLETE ERATED WATER

PLANT FOR SALE.

The plant is situated at Macao, and is a complete and efficient water supply system for the use of the Macao Harbour Board.

KWOONG SANG HONG LTD.

The plant is situated at Macao, and is a complete and efficient water supply system for the use of the Macao Harbour Board.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Lammet Brothers have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on Friday the 21st day of May, 1920

at 3 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following valuable leasehold property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Victoria aforesaid and known as No. 15—Mosque Street, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease thereof dated 11th April 1855. Annual Crown Rent \$1.24. Area 1,440 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

Messrs. LAMMET BROS. The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1920.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 24th May, Hongkong, 19th May, 1920.

NOTICE.

IMPORTS & EXPORTS OFFICE

EMPIRE DAY.

This Office will be opened for all purposes from 9 a.m. to 12 noon on Monday the 24th May, 1920.

Licensed Warehouses cannot be opened on that day.

C. W. BECKWITH,

Superintendent,

Imports and Exports. Hongkong, 19th May, 1920.

NOTICE.

WHIT-MONDAY, 24th May 1920.

There will be a Mixed Four-somes Competition in the afternoon on the Old Course at Fanling. Medal Play, half combined handicaps, post entries. Players to arrange own match. Entrance Fee \$1 each pair. Start at 1.30 p.m.

NOTICE.

PEAK-TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on Saturday the 29th May 1920 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April 1920.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 25th day of May to Monday the 31st day of May 1920 both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE MACAO HARBOUR BOARD.

Supply of stones faced at the sides for the pavement of the Patent Slip by the jetty at Patane, Macao.

Tenders will be received for 30 days from this date for the supply of 84,500 lineal meters of stones faced at sides of the pavement of the Patent Slip by the jetty at Patane, Macao.

The specifications and form of tender may be seen at the Office of the Harbour Works, every working day from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The tenders will be opened at the "Flora Palace" in Macao, on the 8th June 1920 at 3 p.m.

In order to be admitted to tender, a provisional deposit of \$200.00 must be made with the "Banco Ultramarino" to the order of the Harbour Board, up to the eve day for the opening of the tenders.

Office of the Macao Harbour Board.

Macao, 8th May, 1920.

Secretary to the Harbour Board

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that on the 21st May, at the Treasury of Macao, at 3 p.m. tenders are invited by verbal competition for the Monopoly of Opium, for the period of three years, commencing from 1st August 1920 to 31st July 1923.

All the terms and conditions for the tender can be obtained on application at the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong, or at the Treasurer's Department in Macao.

PLINIO TINOCO,

Treasurer,

Treasurer's Office of Macao, 22nd April, 1920.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS

WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX NO.:

WANTED.

WANTED.—Young American, at present in Shanghai, desires a position in Hongkong. Has over 10 years' mercantile experience in China and is thoroughly conversant with the Import and Export trade, Accounting, Correspondence, Shipping and Insurance Work. Can speak several Chinese dialects fluently, including Cantonese. No objection to travelling. Commencing salary required, \$450.00 per mensem. Apply Box 353 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—One Clerk well acquainted with banking business especially exchange book-keeping. Also one Typist speaking both French and English if possible. Chinese preferred. Apply to BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, Shamsen (Canton) stating previous experience and salary required.

WANTED.—For Manila, experienced male stenographer. Apply in writing with references to Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. Hongkong.

WANTED.—Junior Office Assistant (Girl) required immediately by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China) Limited, King's Buildings.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Four-roomed top flat No. 1 Mosque Street, with out-houses, electric light and water. Open for inspection. Immediate occupation. Apply within.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 51st ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings on FRIDAY 21st MAY, 1920 at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December 1919 and of declaring Dividends etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th May to 21st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. P. HAY, Deputy General Manager.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty-First Ordinary General Meeting will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY 21st May 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 29th February 1920, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 22nd May 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road.

Opposite the University, Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box, 593. Principal

JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects.

Prospectus on application.

NOTICE.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The thirty-ninth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Tuesday the 25th May 1920, at 11.30 a.m.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 11th May to the 25th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1920.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 4th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY 21st May 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December 1919, and declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 8th May to 21st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. P. HAY, Deputy General Manager.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1920.

NOTICE.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 34th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY 21st MAY 1920, at 12.45 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December 1919 and declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th May to 21st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. P. HAY, Deputy General Manager.

Hongkong,

NOTICES

After Dinner!!! THE VICTROLA

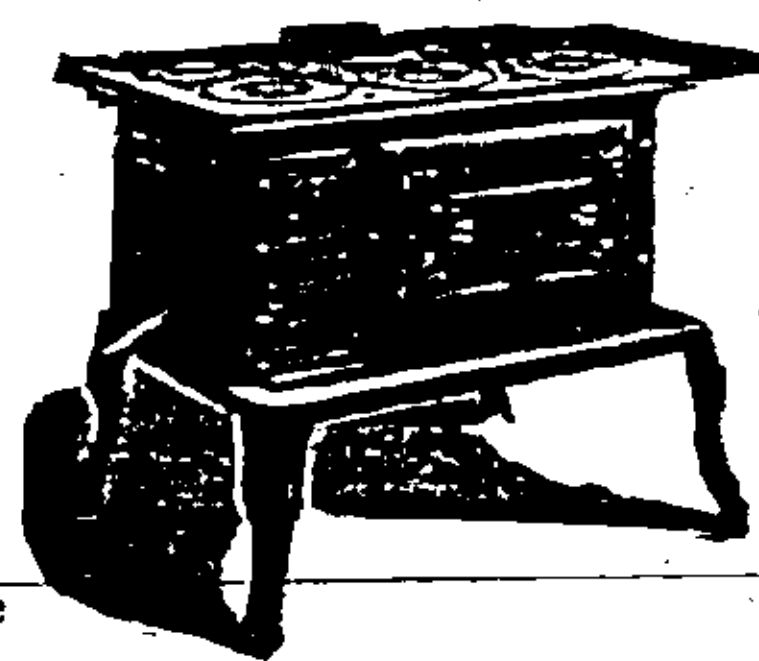


S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Exclusive Agents.

COOKING RANGES BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

DOVER Nos. 6, 7, 8 & 9.

Also No 8 with side boiler
DURBANIAN.A Large Size Range Suitable
for a Hotel. (Prices to Suit All.)

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

Nos. 39 - 32, Des Vœux Road, Central.
Established 1909.

JAMES STEER.

9-ICE HOUSE STREET.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL. 2577

FPL 2577.

"UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO."

General Commission Agents.

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS.

Hotel Mansions, Rooms 25, 26 & 27 - P. O. Box 348.

Telegraphic address: UNIMPEXCOY HONGKONG.

Telephone Number: 3422.

Code used: ABC 5th edition
AZ French edition.THE COMING HOT DAYS WILL CALL FOR
REFRESHING BATHS.

WE ARE NOW CARRYING LARGE STOCKS

HIGH QUALITY BATH SOAP

EAU DE COLOGNE,

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road Central,

Tel. No. 1877.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE COST OF LIVING.

London, May 17. The "Labour Gazette" states that retail prices, including food clothing, fuel, light and rent on May 1st were about 141 per cent. above July 1914. The Food Controller's statistics relating to food show an increase of 146 per cent. It says that United Kingdom food prices have risen less than those of France, Italy and Sweden and not much in excess of the United States. It adds that the present level, however, is undoubtedly a matter of the most serious concern and concludes that prices in the coming summer will reach a very high level owing to the cost of importable food, partial removal of the bread subsidy, and increased price of sugar and potatoes. The percentage of unemployed has decreased from 3.63 at the end of March to 2.80 at the end of April.

GALLIPOLI ECHOES.

London, May 17. General Sir Ian Hamilton's Gallipoli Diary has been published. While it does not add any fresh information as to the operations it is most frank in its comments and makes clear that the Expedition suffered throughout from the haste with which it was inaugurated and the inadequacy of the preparations. The Diary emphasises the continuous shortage of staff officers, men and ammunition. At one period the officers' shortage was 1450, to meet which twenty-five youngsters were sent out to complete their training. Lord Kitchener in offering Sir Ian Hamilton the command made clear that the British Headquarters in France disapproved of the scheme. Sir Ian Hamilton describes Lord Kitchener as an individualist master of expedients but Lord Kitchener by 1915 had lost the faculty of forcing others to act. While he still had moments of God-sent intuition he was no longer the old "K. of Khartoum and Pretoria." Sir Ian Hamilton contends that the Suvla landing was the undoubted right course to capture the Peninsula, but the chances were thrown away by sheer lack of energy and bad leading.

BRITAIN AND POLAND.

London, May 17. In the House of Commons, replying to Messrs. Barnes and Malone, Mr. Bonar Law stated that in October, 1919, when it was feared that the Russian Soviet Government would attack the Russian border states, Poland asked British assistance in military equipment. Owing to our commitments elsewhere the Government was unable to give financial assistance but offered to supply a certain quantity of surplus stores if Poland undertook the cost of moving them and all transport arrangements. The offer was accepted and consequently the material became the property of the Polish Government, which was now shipping a part of the stores. Otherwise no assistance had been or was being given Poland.

NAVY MUST BE MAINTAINED.

London, May 17. Speaking at the Mansion House luncheon after receiving the freedom of the city, Lord Jellicoe anticipated five happy years for New Zealand, whose people he and his wife had already learned to love. Emphasising the dependence of sea communications on the British Navy and the navies of the Dominions, Lord Jellicoe warned against allowing the strength of the Empire Navy to fade away until it became certain the present antiwar measures would be effective.

EVACUATION OF FRANKFORT.

Berlin, May 17. The hostages whom the French took as a precaution in connection with the evacuation of Frankfort and Hanau have been released.

Mayence, May 17. General Vidalon, taking farewell of the Frankfort civic authorities, paid a tribute to the population's calm attitude.

EASTERN EUROPE.

Des Moines, May 17. Mr. Davison, chairman of the board of Red Cross Governors, in a speech at the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church urged Congress to appropriate half a billion dollars as a fifteen year loan to relieve distress in Eastern Europe, where he declared thousands of men, women and children are dying of starvation and disease.

PITCHED BATTLE AT LONDONDERRY.

London, May 17. There was a serious recurrence of the fighting between Unionists and Sinn Feiners at Londonderry last night. The Unionists were bent on avenging the death of police sergeant Moroney, who was mortally wounded on May 15. The fighting was accompanied by looting, window smashing, stone throwing and revolver firing, and it resulted in a pitched battle. An ex-soldier was mortally wounded and two civilians injured.

EX-SERVICE MEN.

London, May 17. The official statement shows that ex-Service men employed in Government offices total 121,133, of whom 35,341 are disabled. The Post Office is the largest employer, with 59,507 (11,144 disabled).

AMERICAN PROHIBITION.

Washington, May 17. The Supreme Court has gone into recess until June 1st without giving a decision as regards the prohibition amendment mentioned earlier.

OBITUARY.

New York May 17. The death is announced of Levi P. Morton, ex-Vice-President.

THE FRENCH STRIKES.

Paris, May 16. There was no fresh development yesterday in the French strike situation. The improvement was marked everywhere, except the mining district. The Paris gasmen's movement continues, but the strikers are not numerous enough to cause any slackening of the work or supply. At the ports work is being resumed. At Havre notably the strikers voted to return and a similar attitude is noted at other ports.

London, May 17. The principal railways are closing down their repair shops, which are hotbeds of disaffection, and are placing out repairs to contract. 10,000 railwaymen are affected.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

Paris, May 16. The French are believed to have won a formal victory at Hythe. It may be taken that there is no revision of the Versailles Treaty. German disarmament will not be discussed at the Spa meeting, but steps are to be taken immediately to enforce disarmament. The Spa Conference has been postponed until June 21. The British gained few reparations. The total sum must be fixed. M. Millerand agreed on the condition that France receives some payment on account. Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand continue the conversations to-day.

TOMMY BURNS.

ANXIOUS TO MEET BECKETT.

Tommy Burns, the famous Canadian heavy-weight, who is in England looking for a champion boxer, has just been operated upon by Dr. William Lloyd and had a nasal obstruction removed. Burns has made an excellent recovery and will now resume his training. He has decided to return to the ring. He writes in the Daily Mail—

In spite of the many tempting offers to get me back into the ring, I had made up my mind not to reappear until I had satisfied not only myself but an independent expert that my condition left nothing wanting. I flatter myself I have no illusions about youth being served. To many I am a "has been," and judging by my years alone, I suppose the "doubting Thomases" have the right angle. What they do not know, however, is that since my defeat by Jack Johnson at Sydney I have led a quiet, cheerful, healthy life. Much of my time has been spent in the grandest air in the world. My tastes are such that a desire for gaiety and excesses does not enter into the scheme of life. I like simple things, and above all a simple life. I am to-day a young man at 33.

The idea of coming back never entered my mind until I landed in England some weeks ago. I do not forget the fate of the majority of others who have tried it. I recollect all too well the pathetic spectacle of James J. Jeffries when he attempted to reclaim the championship from Johnson. I would not like that to happen to me: much less would I like it to happen to the public. You will understand and perhaps appreciate why I did not hastily jump back into the game without having first obtained proof of my ability to stand up again in a serious contest, let alone undergo the manifold stresses of conscientious training.

I like work, it is my very existence. I can hardly express to you the delight that Dr. William Lloyd's report on my condition has given me. I imagined I knew a little about anatomy and its detailed bearing upon health, fitness, and success in the ring, but the doctor showed me more than I thought existed. Nose, ears, mouth, teeth, jaws, neck, and throat came under his keen eye until I thought he might at any moment want to examine my brain. I agree with him that nine out of ten men who take part in boxing contests are unfit in some way or other. Trainers, mentors, and the boxing men themselves do not realise what important parts the ears, teeth, and nose play in physical fitness.

My intentions now? Simply this: I am prepared to meet any man in England, preferably the best. Whom do I consider best? Well, I do not wish to hurt anybody's feelings, but having seen them all I should select Joe Beckett. I have watched keenly the work of your heavy-weights, having seen Beckett, Wells, Goddard, McGorty, Meran, and Cowler in action, and I have no hesitation in suggesting the best of the bunch is Joe Beckett. I heard the other day that Jim Driscoll was taking up Beckett's cause and was letting him into some of the secrets of the art. I congratulate Beckett for, with such tuition as Driscoll can impart, your heavy-weight champion ought to stand alone in the country.

Because I think he is the best of them, and might well be better, I would rather meet him in my "come back" than anyone else.

I know what I am asking for, but I would rather beat, or be beaten by, the best than succeed or fail to a second-rater. You have to remember, too, that though I was beaten by Jack Johnson for the world's championship I have never been beaten for the championship of the British Empire, nor have I relinquished it. It may be said that others have a better present-day claim to that title, but I would remind you that whilst I defeated the champion of every English-speaking country in my day I do not know of one of your heavy-weights with such a record.

Beckett may be thought by some to be entitled to the Empire championship, but he has never been out of this country to fight, nor has he met anyone from other countries with the exception of Carpenter.

I am not attempting to belittle him—it is merely fact, and perhaps no fault of his that the opportunity has not presented itself owing to the war.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

69137 四拜禮 號十式月五英港香

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1920.

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LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

TEN NEW BOATS FOR PACIFIC RUN.

VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA AND ECUADOR TO BE TAKEN OFF.

Shanghai, May 20.

Five 14,000-ton passenger liners, having a speed of 17½ knots, have been allocated to the Admiral Line by the Shipping Board to open a service to the Orient in October.

Five more have been allocated to the Pacific Mail Company. Three will replace the Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, which will be put on the Atlantic service.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TROOPS SENT TO IRELAND.

TWO THOUSAND FOR WEST CORK.

London, May 17.

Two thousand troops have been landed at Bantry and distributed throughout West Cork, where they will be stationed five miles apart.

UNLIMITED USE OF ARMY.

London, May 18.

Indicating that General Macready is to have unlimited call upon the Army for service in Ireland, Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons declared that the Government would send any troops the Irish Executive requested.

Meanwhile the state of Londonderry is electric. Hundreds of troops with machine-guns and armoured cars are posted at certain points.

The situation in Ulster appears to be developing according to the forecast of Sunday morning. It is feared the Covenanters may break out of all bounds if Sinn Féin further spreads to the North-East Counties.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTS.

SECOND CHAMBERS APPROVED.

London, May 18.

In the House of Commons during a discussion on the Home Rule Bill, Colonel Sir S. J. G. Hoare moved an amendment establishing a Second Chamber for both Southern and Northern Ireland.

Mr. Walter Long said the Government desired to make their proposals part of a federal plan in which Great Britain and Ireland would participate, and the central Parliament of which would be in London. The Government believed that in the federal system the best security for the minority would be found in a central Parliament. The Government proposed definitely to accept the principle of a Second Chamber for each of the two Irish Parliaments. He emphasised that the Second Chamber must be so constituted as to provide a real protection for the minority.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BRITAIN'S RECORD BIRTH RATE.

London, May 18.

The quarterly return of marriages, births and deaths in England and Wales shows that there were 271,692 births, which is a record. The deaths numbered 137,637, which of 4,037 were due to influenza. Infant mortality was 88 per thousand, which is 32 per thousand below the average of the ten preceding first quarters. There were 280,760 births and 147,023 deaths registered during the three months ending December 31 in the United Kingdom, and the increase in population was therefore 133,738. The marriages for the same quarter numbered 239,469.

BRITISH AID FOR EUROPE.

London, May 18.

It is officially announced that the Treasury has spent £452,329 since June last in grants to voluntary societies for the relief of famine-stricken areas in Europe in connection with the scheme whereby the Treasury pays a pound for every pound voluntarily raised.

HOME CRICKET.

London, May 17.

Kent beat Warwick by five wickets. Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 223 runs. Leicestershire beat Lancashire by an innings and 154 runs. Nottingham beat Gloucestershire by an innings and two runs.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S INDEMNITY.

125 MILLIARD MARKS THE MINIMUM.

Paris, May 17.

Well-informed circles state that Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand laid down at Hythe the sum of 125 milliard marks as being the minimum for the German Indemnity in order to avoid difficulties by the fluctuation in rates of exchange. Mr. Lloyd George's refusal to recognise the priority of France to reparation was especially due to the objections of the British Dominions who are counting on the money due from Germany in order to assure the payment of soldiers' pensions. The French delegates proposed the payment of the indemnity in thirty-three annual instalments and the raising of a large loan covered by Germany and the Allies with the indemnity as a security.

The International Conference at Brussels will probably be postponed until after the Conference at Spa.

ALIENS BILL.

DISAPPROVED BY HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, May 18.

In the House of Lords, Lord Stanhope, moving the second reading of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill, said it largely codified the Act of 1914 and subsequent measures. He contended that foreigners ought not to be admitted while ex-Servicemen were walking the streets unemployed.

The Lord Chancellor declared that the proposals were wholly unworkable. The Bill could not be amended and *inter alia* would involve a revolution of the whole system existing as a result of repeated conferences between the Home and Dominions Governments. It would involve a breach of understanding with the latter and constitute an attempt to legislate for the Dominions within their own territories which they would undoubtedly most deeply resent and to which it would be wholly impossible to give effect.

The Bill was dropped without a division.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

DISPLEASURES INDIAN MUSLEMS.

Bombay, May 17.

The English papers, commenting on the Turkish Peace Treaty, consider that Turkey got off more lightly owing to the Moslem agitation in India. The Indian papers severely condemn the Treaty. They consider that Moslem claims have been completely ignored.

Lord Chelmsford has issued to the Moslems a message of encouragement and sympathy in connection with the Turkish Treaty, which, although in accordance with the high principles applied to other peace settlements, includes terms which Lord Chelmsford fears will be painful to all Moslems. He eulogises the war services of the Indians, who contributed much to the Allied ideals of justice and humanity. He believes the pre-war friendship with Turkey will quickly revive and a regenerate Turkey again stand as the pillar of the Islamic faith.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

Dunedin, May 17.

The Prince of Wales was warmly welcomed after the royal train had traversed twenty miles of outlying homesteads and villages each blazing with bonfires, while the inhabitants assembled in the glare to cheer the royal passenger.

EVACUATION OF GERMAN TOWNS.

Mayence, May 17.

The evacuation of towns on the right bank of the Rhine was carried out this morning. The population was warned by a laconic proclamation issued by General Degoutte, saying "The French will keep their word".

ITALIAN POLITICS.

Rome, May 17.

Signor Bonomi has rejected the task of forming a Cabinet, owing to the popular party declining to participate.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

STRAITS RICE CONTROL LOSSES.

Singapore, May 19.

The Government Gazette in raising the consumers' price of rice from \$1 to \$1.25 per gantang, says the total loss to the Government up to date in subsidising rice is \$21,000,000. If it continued it would be \$3,000,000 per month.

(Other Telegrams on Page 8.)

SEAPLANE HERE.

TRIAL FLIGHTS FROM MACAO.

Considerable interest was aroused amongst the Chinese of the Colony yesterday and to-day when a seaplane made its appearance over the city. This was the "Almirante Paced'Arco," belonging to Captain G. E. W. Ricou's Company, which was undergoing preliminary flights preparatory to its being put into commercial service. It made two appearances here yesterday, flying to this Colony from Macao at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

The position of the machine in its flight over the Colony evidently indicated that the scruples held by the Government in regard to the fortifications had been removed.

The "Almirante Paced'Arco" again returned to the Colony this morning, arriving here from Macao at about 12.15 p.m. It alighted on the harbour near Kowloon Point and then came to a buoy near the Hongkong Star Ferry Wharf. Passengers on the ferry boats had a good view of the machine, whilst hundreds of Chinese gathered on Blake Pier and along the waterfront to get a glimpse of the novel craft.

MORE SALARY.

LAND OFFICE FIGURES.

The following increases in the salaries of the Land Officer and the Assistant Land Officer are announced:

Land Officer: from £900 to £1,100 by £25 annually, against £650 to £780 previously.

Assistant Land Officer: from £500 to £580 by £25 annually, against £420 to £540.

DAY BY DAY.

We are informed by Bishop Pozzoni that the Rev. Father John Mulligan died at Manila on Sunday evening. Father Mulligan was one of the Redemptorist Fathers who conducted a very successful Mission here two months ago and was very much liked and esteemed by all the Catholics. He was an exceptionally good orator and his sermons were most convincing and impressive. The deceased was especially popular with the children and the congregation of St. Francis' Church in Wanchai and he liked Hongkong so much that he intended to come here again as often as he could. Bishop Pozzoni is issuing a request to all the Catholic congregations in Hongkong to offer special prayers for the repose of the soul of the late Father Mulligan.

A coil of steel rope, valued at \$332, is the subject of investigation by the Police, following the arrest of a Chinese boatwoman and her grand daughter on whose boat the rope was discovered carefully hidden. The Venezuela, from which vessel the rope was believed to have been taken, has been wirelessed to, but so far no reply has been received confirming the suspicions of the Police who were thus compelled to ask a demand for the prisoners at the Police Court this morning. The women were charged with being in unlawful possession of the rope by Inspector Caygill, who stated that on the 18th instant, following the receipt of certain information a Chinese detective boarded the prisoners' boat which was then lying in Yaumati Bay, and in a small hold, which was carefully screened, he found the rope neatly coiled up. The weight of the rope was such that it took eight men to carry it to the Police Station and must have taken many hours in the process of its removal from the steamer.

"Profiteering is international. The situation cannot be remedied by Attorney General Palmer's conception that forces of this character can be handled by putting people in jail. "Something could be done to remedy matters if the government, even now entered into negotiations with the large European nations to stop bidding against each other and secure our fair share of the available supply. "The second thing which could be done to break this gigantic bubble of speculation would be to reduce consumption by the immediate rationing of non-essential consumers. More than one third of the sugar used by candy, sweet drinks and other manufactures is non-essential. "During the war these trades patriotically cooperated with the public interests in such reduction and themselves found substitutes and other sweetening materials for maintaining their trade. "They undoubtedly would cooperate again."

LOCAL WEDDING.

STRANGE-SCOTT.

At St. John's Cathedral yesterday afternoon, a pretty wedding took place, the contracting parties being Mr. Henry Edward Strange, of the Sanitary Department, a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Strange, of Kensington, London, and Miss Matilda Grace Scott, daughter of the late Captain A. Scott, of the Cable Service, and of Mrs. Scott, of Glasgow, Scotland.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Shewell, Chaplain to the Forces, whilst Mr. Denman Fuller was at the organ.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. R. R. Wood, was attired in a dress of ivory satin, covered with shadow lace, with orange blossom, white heather and pearl trimming, and a veil surmounted with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of pink and white roses with maidenhair ferns, and was attended by the Misses G. Glendinning and Irene Jenkins, as bridesmaids and by Master R. B. Wood, as page. The bridesmaids wore dresses of pale blue, charmed with shepherdess bonnets to match, and they carried baskets of pink roses. Sergeant McKeechnie, R.A.M.C., performed the duties of "best man."

At the conclusion of the ceremony the couple adjourned to the King Edward Hotel, where a reception was given to a large number of their friends. The toast to the bride and groom, proposed by Mr. McKeechnie, was responded to by the bridegroom in suitable terms. The honeymoon is being spent at Macao and Canton.

The bridegroom's present to the bride was a diamond and sapphire brooch, and those to the bridesmaids were gold bangles. He received a diamond ring from the bride.

SUGAR CRISIS.

DUE TO BAD BUSINESS POLICY.

Washington, May 9.—Mr. Herbert C. Hoover's suggestions for a solution of the sugar situation were made in a telegram to Senator Capper (Rep.) of Kansas in response to an inquiry from the senator.

Hoover said the present sugar position simply was due to bad business administration last September. The administration could have bought the Cuban sugar crop for six and a half cents a pound and it would have given sugar to the consumer at twelve cents a pound, he declared.

"As a result of the failure of the administration to act," said Mr. Hoover, "we are subjected to unparalleled speculation and profiteering which is increasing the price, imposing an additional tax on the people of about fifty dollars per family yearly."

"Profiteering is international. The situation cannot be remedied by Attorney General Palmer's conception that forces of this character can be handled by putting people in jail. "Something could be done to remedy matters if the government, even now entered into negotiations with the large European nations to stop bidding against each other and secure our fair share of the available supply. "The second thing which could be done to break this gigantic bubble of speculation would be to reduce consumption by the immediate rationing of non-essential consumers. More than one third of the sugar used by candy, sweet drinks and other manufactures is non-essential. "During the war these trades patriotically cooperated with the public interests in such reduction and themselves found substitutes and other sweetening materials for maintaining their trade. "They undoubtedly would cooperate again."

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VANCOUVER PORT.

HONGKONG OPINION.

Some time ago the Vancouver Board of Trade sent out a request for some expression of opinion of Vancouver's port.

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce in replying quotes the Harbour Master of Hongkong as stating that, from enquiries, he had gathered that excessive harbour and pilotage dues and lack of facilities for rapid discharge of cargo assisted neighbouring American ports being preferred as places of call.

RICH GIRL ELOPES WITH BLIND MAN.

ROMANCE OF AMERICAN ST. DUNSTON'S.

The elopement of a well-known society girl, beautiful and wealthy, with a poor blind man, has deeply interested Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The lady is Miss Alice Prince, sister of Captain John Prince, of Johns Hopkins University, who was killed while serving with the Maryland troops.

For two years she has devoted her time and energy to helping at the Evergreen Red Cross Institute for the Blind, near Baltimore, American soldiers who lost their sight in the war. The institution is similar to St. Dunstan's in London.

The lucky bridegroom is Mr. Walter Baker, an instructor in carpentry and automobile mechanics, whose home is in New York.

Baker, who is 33 years old, has been blind since he was 12. He has remarkable talent, and studied at Columbia University, where he graduated with honours. When the war started he was earning a modest living by winding tape round electric coils at a motor factory in New Jersey.

Mr. George A. Kessler, founder and president of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund for Soldiers and Sailors of the Allies, a New York institution which has raised nearly 1,700,000 dollars for the blind soldiers of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Serbia, Rumania and Poland, read of Baker's ability, and engaged him as an instructor in the fund's institution at Neully, near Paris.

Soon after the United States entered the conflict, and American blinded soldiers began to stream back to those ports of broken men, the base hospitals, Baker was sent to the front to assist them. From there he was eventually transferred by the army authorities to Evergreen.

There was nothing the matter with Miss Prince's eyes, add it would not be fair to say that they were made blind by love, for Baker is good-looking, clever, highly educated (as has been shown), and of a genial disposition.

He moves about and acts with all the freedom and confidence of a seeing person, and a stranger at first glance would not realise that he was blind at all.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 3/4d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—Fair. Barometer:—29.75. Temperature 2 p.m.:—82. Humidity 2 p.m.:—85.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Company Meetings.—Union Insurance, China Fire and British Traders: from noon to 12.45.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 22.

Electric Co.—Shareholders' Meeting—11.30 a.m.

CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "CHINA."

Having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified and requested to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for counter-signature and take delivery of their cargo from ship's side and or from the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s hazardous Godown into which all the cargo is being landed and stored at consignees risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be landed in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s Godowns where they will be examined on May 25th at 10 a.m.

Cargo undelivered on and after Tuesday, 25th May 1920 at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the ship's side and or Godown.

All claims should be presented within three weeks of ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER,

Agent.

Pratt's Building, Ground Floor.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "TELESIA"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 15th May.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th June, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

From SINGAPORE.

The Steamship "LAKE FARRAR"

having arrived from the above mentioned port, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must take immediate delivery of same alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited and stored at consignees risk.

Consignees must produce an Import Permit before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be landed in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s Godowns, where they will be examined on May 25th at 2.30 p.m. by Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after May 24th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO. Operators, U.S. Shipping Board Hongkong, 18th May, 1920.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON and STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENMOHR"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st inst. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

The Company's Steamship "INABA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong, and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, today.

Goods not cleared by the 25th May, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1920.

£2,000,000 'VARSITY' FOR LONDON.

BEDFORD ESTATE SITE PLAN.

London is to have a new university at a cost of £2,000,000.

Negotiations are proceeding between the senate of the University of London and the Duke of Bedford for the purchase of the island site north of the British Museum. If successful a new home of education will be built to meet the rapidly growing demands of the old institution at South Kensington.

The senate want a building as near the centre of London as possible for the convenience of students, the majority of whom live in the suburbs, and for the advantages obtained from being near the museums and libraries. They also wish to be independent of the Imperial Institute, which now shares the South Kensington building.

The Bedford estate site has a yearly rent value of about £35,000. At present it is lying idle except for a small portion under cabbage cultivation.

The site faces Woburn-square on the east, and Gordon-square on the north, while the main frontage will be towards the British Museum. It will have a wide thoroughfare separating it from the Museum, with gardens on either side.

If the negotiations fall through the senate will try to secure another site in Central London. It is understood they already have two suitable places in mind. There are more than 10,000 students, and in numerical strength the university exceeds that of any in the country.

A grant will have to be made by the Treasury through the Ministry of Education before the scheme can be carried out. The price of the site alone will be about £300,000, and it is expected that the whole scheme will cost more than £2,000,000.

The university will try to raise sufficient funds for the project and obtain the balance from the Treasury. It is understood that the Duke of Bedford is anxious for the site to be utilised for educational purposes, and the Government will apparently lend the sum required.

NEW TOLL ON THE HOUSE-HUNTER.

PROFITEERS' DEVICE.

A new method of levying toll upon the house-hunter is becoming very general just at present. When the scarcity of houses began to be felt, attempts were made to approximate the demand to the supply by the introduction of the premium. The premium was quite open and unabashed. If there were a number of applicants for a house—as, of course, there invariably were—the house went to the one who could pay the most, irrespective of its intrinsic value. This extra payment, which depended more upon the wish of the seller than upon any known natural law, was extracted in the form of a premium. It varied greatly in amount. Sometimes it was as low as £50. Sometimes it was as high as £2,000. There are no limits except those fixed by the greed of the seller and the credulity of the buyer.

The only merit of this system was that it was at least an open method of extracting money from the helpless, and the victims had the consolation that they went into the business with their eyes open. The method that is being generally employed now is much more insidious. The premium is abolished. In its place has been substituted the compulsory buying of the furniture left behind in the house by the old tenant or owner. Thus a person who wishes to rent a flat may be informed that an excellent set of rooms is at his immediate service. It will be added that there is no premium.

He is just about to complete the bargain, when it is casually mentioned that the late tenant has left some furniture behind. He has no further use for it, and he will sell it to the next occupant at a more or less nominal price. The sum varies. There is no maximum, but there is an unwritten minimum. This is usually in the neighbourhood of £300.

Two cases of this kind have come to our knowledge recently. The first is that of a flat in the outer west of London. A flat of four rooms is offered at a rental of £103 a year. The furniture of the late tenant is offered at the same time, and £300 is asked for it. The contrast between the price asked for the furniture and the number of rooms that it adorns is too remarkable to escape notice. In another case a flat was offered at £100 a year and the furniture was valued at the same minimum of £300. The intending tenant suggested that the furniture should be valued by an expert. The proposal was not received enthusiastically, but the expert was called in and after a careful examination declared that it was worth very nearly £150. The intending tenant thus saved his £300, but he lost the flat, which was let a few days later. The same furniture was sold with it for £90.

These prices, high as they may seem, are comparatively moderate. A flat that is being advertised in that elastic district called "Kensington" contains furniture that the next tenant must buy for £2,000, and this is by no means the maximum figure that is being demanded. Sometimes the arrangement is described rather more delicately in the advertisement columns of the daily Press than it has been described here, but there are always to be found advertisements of houses to be let or sold with the addition of such a phrase as "Certain furniture may be bought at a valuation" or "Furniture at valuation if required." More often, however, no use is made of such finessing and the intending tenant or buyer

is curiously informed that he can have the house if he buys the furniture at the valuation of its late owner.

It must be remembered, however, that in this matter it is not usually the landlord who is to blame. Both premiums and the compulsory purchase of the furniture are to a great extent due to the habit of sub-letting. As houses and flats have become more valuable so sub-letting has become more general. It is not the landlord, but the tenant, who is the profiteer now. An example of the kind of thing that is happening was described to a representative of *The Times* by a prominent London estate agent.

He said that an application was made for a flat by a lady, who declared that she had lost her husband during the war. On this account she obtained a flat at a slightly reduced rate. She did not even go into the flat, but proceeded to another estate agent. She told him that she had a flat, which she wanted to get rid of, and asked for a premium of £1,000. This was obtained within a few days. This is an extreme case, but in the very great majority of cases in which money is asked for furniture it is the tenant who obtains the money. The landlord can get nothing. In some cases, it must be admitted, the furniture is well worth the money that is asked for it. Many people are only too glad to have the opportunity of obtaining good second-hand furniture, when new furniture secured at a great price is wont to have the name of a well-known sugar refiner on parts of it that do not appear to the public view. On the other hand, it is obvious that the system places undue power in the hands of those who wish to sell poor furniture at an inflated price, and there is no guarantee even that certain cherished pieces of furniture will not be abstracted before the remainder is offered for sale.

The Cardiff City Council yesterday resolved to call the attention of the Government to the growing practice of property-owners refraining from letting unoccupied houses with a view to obtaining an excessive price on sale with vacant possession, and to urge the Government to require owners to let at reasonable rentals after 28 days' vacancy of premises, under penalties for non-compliance.—*Times*.

SHIPBUILDERS.

SHIP REPAIRERS.

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OXY-ACETYLENE AND

ELECTRIC WELDERS.

MECHANICAL AND

ELECTRICAL

ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

—DRY DOCK—

LENGTH 787 FEET.

DEPTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET

DEPTH ON CENTRE OF SILL (H.W.Q.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.

ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADII

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOO DOCK" HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 22

CALL PLAN: "T" OVER "A.M. PERMANENT"

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

BOGUS BARONET'S LIFE OF FRAUD.

COLLIER WHO PRACTISED AS A DOCTOR.

The surprising life story of a man who masqueraded as a baronet, and as a doctor, was told recently at Liverpool Assizes.

Smartly-dressed, and giving his age as 53, Richard Thompson Cubbin, pleaded guilty to charges of forgery and of making false certificates of death at Blackpool and Wigan.

Counsel said prisoner had been pretending to be Sir Alexander Thomas Munro, and had obtained medical situations in different places.

While at Wigan he gave two false certificates of death. He acted as locum tenens for doctors in Blackpool in 1919 and 1920. Justice McCordie: Had he any medical qualifications?

Counsel: None at all. Prisoner had practised in various places, and apparently had given satisfaction. Criminal added: Whilst at Blackpool he formed an attachment with a lady, and tendering a forged cheque as security, borrowed £10 from her, in order, as he explained, to buy some shares.

Detective-sergeant LITTON, Blackpool, said the prisoner was born at Charnock Robert, near Chorley, his father being a collier. On leaving school, Cubbin worked as a haulage hand at Ellerbeck Colliery, Coppull, and, as a result of an accident, his leg was amputated below the knee.

He deserted his wife many years ago and had had no settled place of residence since 1905. He was said to have practised for two or three years at Las Palmas as a medical man, and had since, from time to time, represented himself as a qualified practitioner, attending post-mortem examinations and inquests, and issuing false death certificates.

He had gained the confidence of women in comfortable circumstances, married them, and stolen their possessions. He had been twice convicted of bigamy.

On one occasion he presented a ship's doctor, who had died at sea some three years previously, and even persuaded the widow that he was her returned husband, although he was living at the time with a woman he had ligamously married. His convictions included five years for bigamy; five years for

STRANGE SIGHT IN WASHINGTON.

"DOWN WITH BRITISH MILITARISM!"

Undeterred by the disagreeable experiences of their sister pickets, women Sinn Feiners recently "blockaded" the British Embassy in Washington by land and air. Tossing in a high wind, a plane with women in it circled over the Embassy and bombed it with packages of propaganda.

These did not reach their mark but broke, so that the leaflets filled the air like snowflakes, and were scattered broadcast about the capital on the wings of the wind, which carried them far from their target.

While wondering crowds gazed skyward, and while merry children chased after the leaflets, four other militant women began parading in front of the Embassy. They had hardly unfurled their crumpled banners, bearing anti-British sentiments, when a police van arrived and took them away. They refused to furnish bail, and were locked up, pending arraignment in court.

But meanwhile, some of the staff of the Embassy, being in a holiday mood, and getting no end of amusement out of it all, hoisted one of the captured banners at a window.

And in the evening official and unofficial Washington, trooping home from business, read the sign, "Down with British Militarism!" and passed on, grinning.

bigamy and assault, and three years for perjury and fraud. During the early part of 1918, while lodging at Cocoa Tavern, in Liverpool, he became acquainted with a waitress, who ultimately obtained a paternity order against him, which he had failed to obey. His lordship pointed out that prisoner's stationary bore a coronet.

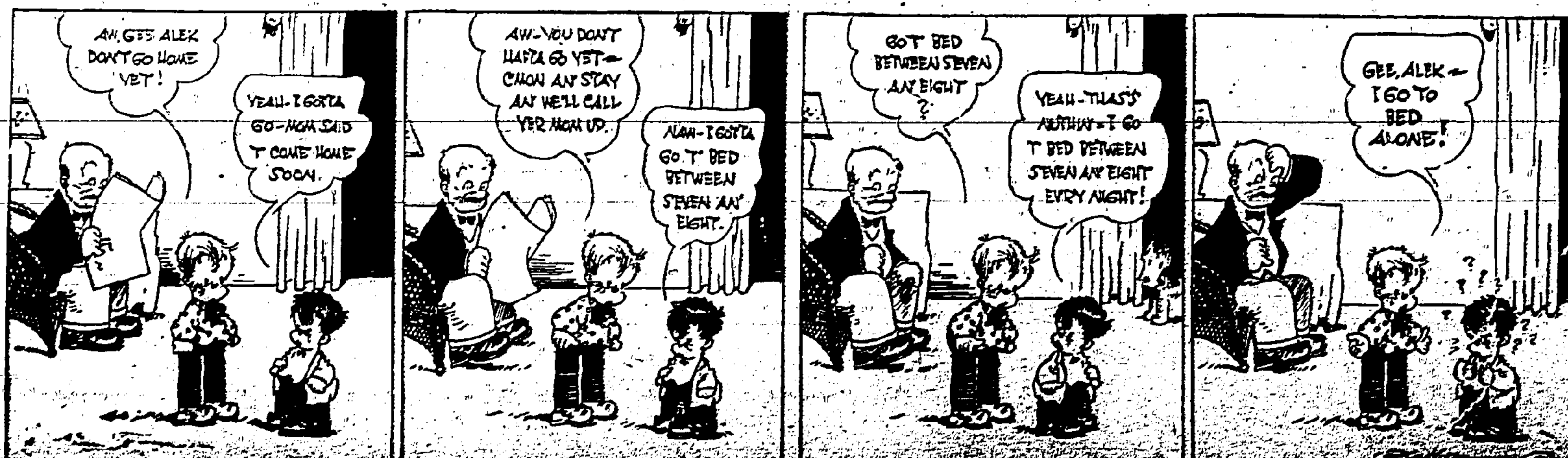
Mr. Griffiths, for Cubbin, stated that after meeting with his accident in his youth, he studied medicine and surgery, being coached by a Colborne doctor, and afterwards went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and to Edinburgh University, where he qualified as L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., but did not register. His diplomas were now in Canada.

His lordship, remarking that prisoner had a terrible record, passed sentence of five years' penal servitude.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Freckles Seems to Have Misunderstood Alek.

BY BLOSSER



THORNE'S OLD VAT

"No. 4"

SCOTCH WHISKY

We strongly recommend this Whisky. The Vat was started in 1831 by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and the Whisky has been known as No. 4 ever since.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE 516.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but a and evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)
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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

BIRTH.

PITTENDRIGH.—At Craignin West, 161 The Peak, on the 16th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. W. McKenzie Pittendrigh, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1920.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

At the annual meeting of the China Association in Shanghai, the Chairman (Mr. Massey) uttered a number of home truths in regard to the present situation in China, reflecting an outlook which is pessimistic in the extreme. Looking at things as they are, and the prospects for the future, his pessimism appears to be more than justified. He showed that China is in distress politically and financially, that the militarists are plundering the exchequer, that there is no leader or party commanding the confidence of the people and that the Chinese as a whole are in that dissatisfied and sullen frame of mind which one usually associates with the beginnings of great national upheavals. That is a very gloomy picture, but in the main we do not doubt its accuracy. The old evils of the past are as rampant to-day as ever they were, and the worst feature of it all is that there seems to be little hope of an early improvement in the depressing situation.

Those of us who can take our minds back to the time of the Revolution which resulted in the establishment of the so-called Republic can remember with what joy the new turn in affairs was heralded by the more progressive of the Chinese. We were then told that China had at last "awakened" and that the dawning of a new era of progress and development, as the result of honest and efficient administration, was to be expected. That was more than eight years ago, but, so far from the beautiful dreams of that time being realised, the country has got deeper and deeper into the mire, until to-day there are few students of Chinese affairs who believe that China can ever save herself. In the administrative sphere corruption and dishonesty still prevail, whilst central control of the nation's affairs is non-existent. The Peking Government exercises an authority which is very little stronger than that of Provincial Administrations, whilst the men who can command the services of the troops have matters pretty much their own way. How bad the situation is financially we may gather from Mr. Massey's statement, that the Government is spending no less a sum than \$100,000,000 monthly above its income. And the worst of it all is that China will not accept the proffered aid of other nations excepting on conditions to which no creditor could ever agree. In view of the consistent manner in which the Government, or Government officials, have frittered away the proceeds of past loans, without the country in the least degree benefitting therefrom, it is only in China's own interests that the lenders should exercise strict control of the expenditure of loan funds. But the Chinese are against that idea, possibly because the bloodsuckers holding office would thereby be deprived of their pickings.

In one way, of course, it is China's own fault if she is content to rub along in the old-fashioned way. But there are other sides to this question. One is that no nation in these days has a right to impede the general progress of humanity, or to withhold from the world riches which could be utilised for the common benefit of all. Another and even more important aspect of the situation is that no country can indefinitely continue on the path which China is now treading. Misgovernment and popular unrest, unless remedied, must eventually result in something not far, if at all, removed from revolution. When we think of that side of the situation and bear in mind the dangerous doctrines which are being preached all over the world these days, we may well wonder what is going to happen to China unless a change for the better is made. At present, China is drifting towards destruction, and it is doubtful if there is sufficient unity and pride of race among her so-called statesmen to avert a catastrophe. There are friends willing to help her, but she appears to be altogether too dumb to accept of aid. One day she may wish that she had either made a serious attempt to cure herself of her ills or permitted somebody else a free hand in the treatment of her case.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Americans all over the world are looking forward with great eagerness to the forthcoming Presidential election. Whilst it is sometimes difficult for Britishers to follow the course of internal politics in the United States, indications are received now and again which throw an interesting light on the progress of the campaign. We notice, from some very recent papers to hand, that the Republican party have decided to close up ranks and so make the return of their candidate seem more certain. We learn that an agreement has been virtually reached by which Senator Lodge, representing the "Regulars" will be the temporary Chairman of the forthcoming Convention, while a Progressive will be the permanent Chairman. This would seem to imply that the Republicans are now very much alive to the possibility of the Democrats making a better fight than was at first thought possible. Republicans were inclined to believe that anybody put forward on the Republican "ticket" was sure of being chosen President. The silence of the Democrats in not disclosing their plan of campaign has possibly made the Republicans a little anxious, and we now see that efforts are being made to unite the two wings of the party for the purposes of the election. It will possibly help Britishers to understand the significance of the move, when we say that Progressive Republicans have the same relationship to the Regular Republicans as our Unionists at Home have to the Conservatives. There are two wings to the Party, one old and one new, and it is the merging of these that is now being accomplished. It was felt that if the Progressives ran a candidate on their own it would make very serious inroads into the general Republican vote. Even now there has been no open declaration by the Democrats, and it would not be surprising if they maintained this policy of silence for some little time yet, coming out with something in the nature of a surprise later on.

MORE PASSENGER SHIPS.

To the many residents of the Far East who are struggling to secure passages on the limited amount of accommodation now available it will come as welcome news that there is shortly going to be inaugurated a new line of passenger ships under the aegis of the Admiral Line. We were able to publish yesterday a very full statement on the matter, from which it appears that United States Shipping Board has allocated five big passenger boats to this company, who hope to commence the operation of the vessels in October. From the details given these boats are fine big modern passenger liners with large accommodation and should do much to relieve the situation. At the time they commence running the tourist season will again be with us and Hongkong can look forward with confidence to a big influx of visitors during next season's cool weather. American shipping enterprise on the Pacific seems to be a growing quantity and we learn that there is a big plan afoot to construct a large drydock at Manila which will cost over five million pesos and be large enough to dock the biggest steamers. It would seem as though Hongkong would have to look to its laurels, and as though British shipping activity on the Pacific is to be up against big competition.

PROHIBITION.

"Prohibition does not seem to have been the kindly accepted reform in America that it was first hailed to be. A telegram received yesterday stated that 'America is anxiously awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court as regards the legality of Prohibition,' and the correspondent added that it was expected the Court would condemn Prohibition as an unconstitutional amendment to the American Constitution. Ever since Prohibition was first introduced there has been a constant campaign against it and, even allowing for the vested interests, one cannot help thinking that the measure rests hardly on the bulk of the moderate population. The fault in America was not drink, but the want of control over it—the laxity with which the laws relating to its sale and consumption were administered. This much has been complained of by Americans time and again, and if some stricter control were exercised, if the evils of excessive drinking were attacked, then there could scarcely be any harm in permitting Prohibition to pass

DAY BY DAY.

MEMORY IS THE ONLY PARADISE OUT OF WHICH WE CAN NOT BE DRIVEN.—Richter.

The Sanitary Board is holding a special meeting this evening to consider measures in connection with plague.

A meeting of the Board of Education is to take place tomorrow at 3 p.m. in the Sanitary Board meeting room.

Yesterday there was notified one fatal case of plague (Chinese) and one non-fatal occurrence of enteric (European).

Richard Moore, an oiler on board the s.s. Venezuela, was taken ill and removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he died last night, after an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. R. H. Kotewell, the general manager of the Hongkong Mercantile Co., Ltd., left this afternoon by the Blue Funnel boat for Shanghai on a tour of inspection. He is to open a branch there.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday the case was concluded in which Mak Yuk Sau was arraigned for manslaughter on June 18th last year. He was found guilty and sentenced to ten years' hard labour.

It is understood that Mr. N. L. Smith, now acting as Second Magistrate, will shortly be transferred to the Harbour Office, and that Mr. J. D. Lloyd will be transferred to the Bench in Mr. Smith's place from his post of Official Receiver.

A *holla procepi* was entered at the Criminal Sessions this morning in the case in which Cheung Mui was charged for robbing Wong Sai Kam on March 22nd of a handbag containing \$30 in bank notes, one pair of bangles, and a wrist watch. Prisoner was therefore discharged.

An armed Chinese desperado was yesterday arrested after a severe struggle at Hollywood Road. A Chinese detective appeared in the Police Court this morning to give evidence of the arrest. He produced a revolver which had been taken from the prisoner. The Magistrate passed sentence of six months' hard labour.

A sentence of three weeks' hard labour was today inflicted on a thief who, saying that he had no bed to sleep on, carried off a door from a ruined house at Yaumati to serve him in that capacity. It was stated that this house, which was formerly occupied by a spirits shop, was recently demolished by fire, and that the theft was carried out whilst repairs were being made to the building.

At the instance of Mr. A. H. Crew, a Chinese was today charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchison with the theft of a number of aerated water bottles from his residence at No. 60 The Peak. These thefts have occurred with great frequency during the past month, and it was stated that they were carried out by this man who sold the bottles to a second party. A sentence of three weeks' hard labour was inflicted.

Dissatisfaction having been aroused amongst both factions by a dispute over a fare, a fight took place between the Punli and Hoklo chair-bearers yesterday, in which a Chinese constable with great difficulty succeeded in making himself arbitrator. His method was the arrest of one of the coolies and on the evidence of another coolie he today charged the prisoner before the Magistrate with assault. The constable told the Court that he was not successful in quelling the riot until he had made a liberal display with his revolver. The Hoklo prisoner was ordered to pay \$2 compensation to the man he had assaulted, and to guarantee by a bond that he would conduct himself peacefully for the next six months.

and stand as a warning against abuses. A controlled sale is far better than illicit and unlawful dealing, for under the latter there are bound to creep in abuses far worse than anything under the former. There would certainly be a stop put to the selling of poisonous concoctions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[To The Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

MOSLEM APPEAL.

Sir,—I have received the following telegram, dated London, 15th May, 1920, from the Right Honourable Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., N.A., L.L.D., and shall be much obliged if you will kindly give it publication in the valuable columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph*—

From the Right Honourable Syed Ameer Ali, to the Indian Muslim Society, Hongkong.

"Great distress Moslems Asia Minor, women children. Wire funds. Will be carefully doled by trusted representative of British Red Crescent—Ameer Ali."

Believing in the righteousness of the work, the Committee of the Indian Muslim Society appeal for subscriptions and hope that every person will respond to the righteous call of Syed Ameer Ali and help the relief fund which has been opened on the receipt of the above telegram.

Subscriptions emanating spontaneously in the name of humanity from the non-Moslem gentry of the Colony will be gratefully accepted and they may be sent to—Mr. Fateh Mohammad, Hon. Secretary, Indian Muslim Society, c/o Supreme Court, Hongkong.

All subscriptions received will be acknowledged through the public Press and remitted telegraphically at suitable intervals.

NAWAB KHAN

President, Indian Muslim Society.

Hongkong, May 20, 1920.

MERCHANT MARINE.

CHINA COAST CHANGES.

Mr. G. L. Phillips, chief officer, Wuhu, has gone chief officer, Sinkiang.

Mr. W. Poplow, chief officer, Sinkiang, has gone chief officer, Wuhu.

Captain J. Mathias, of the *Haibow*, is on leave.

Mr. W. E. Kirby, chief officer, Poyang, has resigned.

Mr. E. P. Kirby, chief officer, Wuchang, has resigned.

Mr. A. Jones, chief engineer, Wuchang, is on leave.

Mr. T. Henderson, chief engineer, Kweilin, has gone chief engineer, Wuchang.

Mr. R. W. Burton, from reserve, has gone acting chief officer, Tungwo.

Mr. H. P. Jensen, chief officer, Tungwo, is on leave.

Mr. A. F. Johnson, from reserve, has gone second officer, Changwo.

Mr. A. R. Williamson has been appointed second officer, Tuckwo.

Mr. B. J. Bullen, second officer, Tuckwo, has resigned.

Mr. J. E. Levine, third officer, Loksang, has resigned.

Captain O. D. Karny, of the *Tug Fable*, has resigned.

Mr. T. E. Lund has been appointed master, *Tug Fable*.

Mr. G. Pirie has been appointed second officer, *Patriot*.—*Shipping and Engineering*.

LAWN TENNIS.

REDMOND WINS SINGLES.

The final in the Singles Handicap of the H.K.C.C. tournament was played off last night, the finalists being F. A. Redmond (love 15, 3) and Captain Oliver (scr.).

A good game was witnessed, the match going the full five sets before a decision was reached. Redmond won by three sets to two, the game score being 24 to 20. The winner was in good form, whilst his opponent also put up an admirable fight.

This evening the *Lo* brothers meet Ng Sze-kwang and A. H. Rumbahn in the final of the Doubles Championship.

WHEELED TO HIS WEDDING.

Thomas Donkin, a man without legs or hands, was married at 66½ recently to Miss Ivy Ballard, a smart-looking young woman who carried a handsome bouquet. The bridegroom was wheeled in a chair to the altar at the Primitive Methodist Chapel in Fountain-road, and when the happy couple left after the ceremony they were pelted with confetti by their friends outside the church.

U.S. PRESIDENCY.

LATEST FIGURES OF THE PRIMARIES.

Waterville, Ill., May 1.—Supervisor Baker of the anti-saloon league, announced to-day that Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois is the only candidate for the presidential nomination, whom the anti-prohibitionists approved.

Newark, N. J., May 3.—Supporters of Senator Hiram Johnson to-day abandoned their plans to ask for a recount of the vote in New Jersey, in which General Wood received a majority of more than one thousand.

Louisville, Ky., May 5.—Kentucky's four delegates at large to the democratic national convention were instructed to-day for Governor Cox of Ohio as long as his name is before the convention as a candidate for the presidential nomination.

Sixteen district delegates also were instructed for Governor Cox. Six district delegates were uninstructed.

Baltimore, May 4.—Practically complete returns from the primary give General Wood 14,663 and Senator Johnson 7,113. Wood carried every county in the state except two.

Kansas City, Mo., May 6.—Republican state convention to-day elected uninstructed delegates at large to the national convention.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 5.—Twenty-five hundred precincts in the presidential primary election out of 3,336, gave General Wood 84,888, Senator Johnson 52,225, Governor Lowden of Illinois 30,014 and Senator Harding of Ohio 16,063.

Washington, May 5.—The selection of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, to be temporary chairman of the republican national convention, was virtually unanimous by the republican leaders.

The selection of Senator Lodge was by arrangement with the committee which is soon to meet in Chicago.

San Francisco, May 5.—Forty-five hundred precincts in California gave Senator Johnson's delegates to the republican convention 330,519 and Herbert C. Hoover's 177,000.

New York, May 5.—Herbert C. Hoover in a statement regarding the result of the primary in California expressed surprise that so large a vote was cast for his nomination to the presidency.

The statement said: "My friends entered my name and introduced me as an impersonal issue. They asked an opportunity to register a protest against Senator Johnson's extreme opposition to the league to prevent war or reduce the armistice terms. With a group of amateur clubs only a month old they were handicapped in opposing the regular party organization. But the real situation in California is a between loyalty and friendship to Senator Johnson for his able rescue of California during his governorship from vicious corporation control and his too narrow vision of international necessities."

New York, May 7.—Governor Edwards of New Jersey is an active candidate for the presidential nomination on the democratic ticket. He announced to-day that he would make his campaign for the nomination on his record as governor of New Jersey and his 25 years' business record.

San Francisco, May 5.—In the primary for selection of delegates to the national political convention, 4,931 precincts gave Senator Johnson's set of delegates 333,916 and Herbert C. Hoover's 178,578. The democratic and prohibition vote was light.

Newark, N. J., May 5.—Official figures from the primary vote give General Wood 5,900 and Senator Johnson 515,772.

Columbus, O., May 7.—General Leonard Wood will have one hundred and one of the delegates to the republican national convention and Senator Harding of Ohio will have three, it was announced to-day.

Indianapolis, May 6.—Practically complete figures from the primary to-day show that General Wood will have a plurality of 10,000 over Senator Johnson of California, in the contest for delegates to the republican national.

Pueblo, Colo., May 7.—Four delegates at large chosen to the republican national convention will go uninstructed, by the action of the state convention.

Trenton, N. J., May 8.—The official vote as announced for the primary gives General Wood sixteen delegates to the republican national convention and Senator Johnson twelve.

San Francisco, May 9.—Returns from the recent primary show that 5,258 of the 5,710 California precincts show Johnson 260,569 and Hoover 203,011 votes.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It has been calculated that an acre of the best mussel ground will produce annually 40,000lb. of mussels equivalent to 10,000lb. of mussels meat, with a "fuel" value of 3,000,000 calories and a money value of about £250. This at a cost of no capital expenditure to speak of, and only such labour as is involved in transportation to prevent overcrowding and in gathering the crop. No system of cultivation of agricultural land can produce such value in the form of animal food. The average yield in beef of an acre of average pasture land is reckoned to be 100lb., equivalent to 120,000 calories, and valued at about £2. Yet the demand for mussels is said to be greatly in excess of the supply.

Has the value of the fabric of a church gone up in these days in the same way as the structure that is used for residences or business? One hears that the fire insurance of the Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, is to be increased from £28,850 to £52,300. It is a very fine church, and its connection with the story of the City of London and its intimate Milton associations are priceless, of course, and not to be measured in thousands of pounds. It is, by the way, the last big City church that stood in grave danger of destruction by fire. The occasion was that of the great Jewin-street conflagration, the most devastating since the Great Fire of 1666. The present winter saw St. Giles' ringed with flame, and it was feared for a brief space that nothing could save it.

The Premier's choice of metaphors gets gayer and gayer. With him the chapel as a source of inspiration seems to have been replaced by a chair in the stalls. The other day he drew down on himself the scandalous rebuke of Mr. Runciman for a joke about the precise paternity of the Paris Resolutions that might well have been lifted from the naughtier sort of farce. And now, even among the elders of his own people, he assures a Carnarvon audience "that his short visits to Wales were very like those of the theatre-goer who stole out between the acts for a 'refresher'."

How does Mr. Lloyd George know what they steal out for? It might be for a cigarette. Can it be that the Premier himself has become one of the stealers-out? In any event, what a falling off between the days of "rare and refreshing fruit" and "refreshers" of this depraved significance! One suspects that whatever Mr. Lloyd George has done for the Tories, the Tories have done nothing but harm to Mr. Lloyd George's oratory. Better the pastoral allusions of the earlier days (even if they did involve some confusion as to the habits of mangel-wurzels and pheasants) than those sapient and sophisticated echoes from the stalls of the West End! "Limehouse orator" was a harsh saying that has stuck; would "playhouse humour" be a kinder one?

It seems probable now that Mr. Lowther will complete 15 years' tenure of the chair of the House of Commons, a proud record which has seldom been eclipsed. In accordance with precedent the predominant party in the House will nominate Mr. Lowther's successor. It was in 1905, when the Liberal Ministry under Lord Rosebery, then carrying on a precarious existence, elected Mr. Gully. History repeated itself ten years later, when the last Conservative Government was near the end of its tether, and elected Mr. Lowther. Both of these Speakers, though their politics were opposed to the majority of the House over which they presided, admittedly took the highest rank for impartiality among the long list of occupants of the chair. Mr. Lowther's successor is likely to be Sir Ernest Pollock, the Solicitor General a Coalition Unitarian who has represented Warwick and Leamington for ten years. The Pollocks are a very talented family, but they have not hitherto produced a Speaker of the House of Commons. There is a Pollock who is a judge, several who hold judicial positions in this country or abroad, one or two authors, a Bishop, a General, and a sculptor. They are all connected with the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. He himself was the son of a saddler of Charing-cross. Two others of the saddler's sons attained eminence: Sir David Pollock, Chief Justice of Bombay, and Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock.

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DRYDOCK FOR MANILA.

TO COST FIVE MILLION PESOS.

The Philippine Government proposes to construct a drydock at Manila as a part of the port improvements projected and recommended by Mr. Paul P. Whitman, American trade commissioner, while he was in Manila a few months ago. The dock is to be ample for the latest commercial vessels and to cost P5,000,000, of which it is understood, P1,000,000 is now available.

Mr. Whitman recommends that the dock be built at Cavite instead of in the port area. The government has data upon the probable earnings of such an enterprise which is promising of good returns, while the opinion is held that Filipino mechanics would be capable of doing the work required.

Speaking of the Cavite site Mr. Whitman said in a letter to the director of the bureau of commerce and industry:

"I am inclined to believe that Cavite or Bacoor bays or both near Cavite afford the best sites for ship repairing plants and dry-

docks both government and commercial. Some dredging would be required which is not a formidable proposition if the Philippine government and the United States navy and shipping board may be interested in it. It should prove advantageous to have both the commercial and naval yard located in close proximity."

There would be plenty of room for anchorage, repair wharves, ships and drydocks without interfering with shipping as might be the case in the port area. It is reported that the foundation conditions near Cavite are more favourable to graving dock construction than on the Manila side.

A superficial inspection of the site revealed a sand formation of very good bearing power. For instance the large oil tanks of the navy department rest on piles driven into the ground, no piles being required. The United States navy owns a large proportion of the shore front on Canacao bay but at the inner end of the bay there is sufficient private shore lands which if reclaimed would provide ample room for drydocks and a large ship yard plant. Additional facilities can be created on the Bacoor bay side if the need arises."

PROFIT-SHARING.

WHY LABOUR OBJECTS.

A Labour correspondent of the Observer writes:—Every outbreak of industrial strife brings with it a fresh attempt to induce labour to accept profit-sharing as a remedy for its grievances and satisfaction of its claims. The latest and most distinguished advocate of the device is Lord Robert Cecil, whose recent political services, although given mainly in the field of foreign politics, entitle him to a hearing, even on a purely domestic issue, from every democrat. Writing recently to a correspondent, he suggests that the Government should use its influence to extend profit-sharing, by making it a condition of handing back to private enterprise those industries which it now controls, by making co-partnership a condition of Government assistance to an industry, by devising schemes for private adoption and engaging in an active propaganda of the principle, using the opportunities presented by its conciliatory activities in industrial disputes to this end.

I believe that any such action on the part of the Government would be resented and resisted by the very people whom it is designed to conciliate. Organised labour has made up its mind against profit-sharing more definitely perhaps than on any other project of reform. It may be worth while to examine the grounds of this opposition.

At the outset it must be admitted that the problem which profit-sharing seeks to solve is a difficult one. Not only do recurring disputes lessen the productivity of industry, but even when industrial peace is undisturbed the active interest of the wage-earner in improving processes, increasing output and eliminating waste, is seldom evoked. There is in the knowledge and experience of the manual workers an untapped reservoir of enormous potentiality. Further, when profit-sharing is advocated in the spirit in which Lord Robert Cecil urges it, as the financial recognition of the more important social principle that the worker is, and ought to be treated as, a partner in industry, the device acquires a new importance. There is not much evidence unfortunately in the recent extension of profit-sharing that this social implication is recognised, and experience throws considerable doubt on the efficacy of profit-sharing to give expression to the principle of partnership.

Recent experience is no guide to the possible. Profits have been so high that neither the extent of the employer's willingness to make real concessions, nor the willingness of workers to face fluctuations in their share of profits was adequately tested. If we turn to pre-war experience, we find that in 1912 there were in this country, as a result of sixty years' development, only 133 schemes (in private industry) in firms employing 106,000 workers. Eighty-one of these schemes had been started since 1900, while the Board of Trade had records of 163 abandoned schemes. The only industry in which the device was well-established was the gas in-

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dustry. In Germany experience was similar; of fifty-four schemes in operation in 1878, only nine were in existence in 1901. In America opinion, based on what little experience there was, was generally unfavourable.

The opposition of organised labour is based primarily on the fear that profit-sharing may associate the workers of a particular establishment so closely with that establishment that they become indifferent to the interests of fellow-workers in other firms, and cannot be relied on to resist encroachment on the standard rate. Obviously, profit-sharing based on the individual firm must tend to weaken the solidarity of labour, and so to sap the strength of the union. The dependence of the individual wage-earner on his own firm, often ignorant and susceptible to pressure—on his union is so great, that anything that threatens the union's strength is to be feared.

Profit-sharing on the basis of the industry is in a different category. Such a scheme, for example, as that which the Builders' Industrial Council is considering, of allocating a proportion of all profits over a fixed limit to the benefit of the workers in the industry as a whole will receive sympathetic consideration from labour. But such proposals are rare.

Profits fluctuate—it is the chief feature about them. They vary from firm to firm. Profit-sharing, therefore, introduces an element of fluctuation and variation into the income of the worker. This would not matter, if the variation were due to causes over which the worker had control. But it is not; there are just as good workers in the unsuccessful as in the successful firms. Profits are due in the main to three things: effective organisation of the works, successful buying of materials and marketing of product, and labour. Over the first two the worker has no influence; to make his income depend on them is, therefore, to lessen rather than to increase his freedom. Conscious of this, organised labour has always sought to exact from the employer whatever the industry will bear in the form of wages, and to insist that every worker of a given class or grade shall receive the same rate, whatever employer he works for.

The one condition on which profit-sharing might be accepted is that the wage-earner be admitted to an equal share through

his representatives in those functions of industry, management and dealing, from which at present he is excluded, and on which profits so largely depend. An experiment on these lines was made by the firm of Dawson's aircraft constructors, of New-castle, now unfortunately defunct. There, one half of the ordinary stock of the company, carrying with it the right to appoint one-half the directors, was vested in trustees for the workers. But few firms have the courage of conviction needed to copy that experiment.

MISTAKES ABOUT DIET.

It is a mistake to suppose that you can help your digestion by eating only essential nourishment separated from all waste, for the stomach has been furnished by Nature with the power to separate nourishment and waste material, and organs that are not used become sluggish and atrophied. You must use them, yet not abuse them. Weak digestion is not helped by adopting faddish and unnatural diets. Predigested foods, highly concentrated extracts and starvation treatments are unnatural, and cannot cure indigestion.

Indigestion and stomach troubles are conditions that follow a defective state of the blood, as in anaemia, or after influenza, or even through lack of healthy exercise and fresh air. Also, indigestion causes the blood to be deprived of nourishment, so that there is close connection between a weak stomach and bloodlessness, either being likely to cause the other.

To dispel indigestion and strengthen a debilitated stomach, new, good blood is necessary, and it has been repeatedly proved that the rich, red blood created by Dr. Williams' pink pills has a direct influence on the stomach, digestion and nerves. This new blood revives the appetite, restores the stomach and digestive powers to healthy activity, and steadily imparts strength to those who follow the treatment.

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NOTICES

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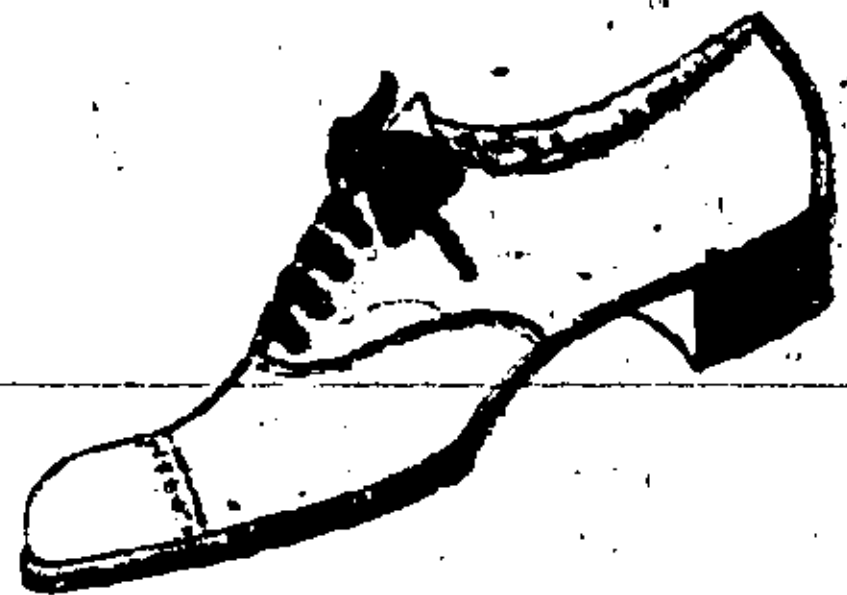
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- A2241 Palakio Blues Guitar Duet Louisa & Ferrera
- Fuz Carnation

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business formerly carried on under the name of

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

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FOR HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

FROM	DATE	TO
Empress of Japan	May 26	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Monteagle	June 8	July 2
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 25	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Monteagle	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Empress of Japan	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Asia	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Russia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Japan	Dec. 15	Jan. 3

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S.S. "EASTERN MERCHANT" ... Tuesday May 18th, for San Francisco via
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S.S. "WEST CONOB" ... Beginning of June, for Baltimore, via Suez, and usual
Ports of call.

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Steamers: Tons: Leave Hongkong:
TENYO MARU 22,100 27th May
SIBERIA MARU 22,100 13th June, from Yokohama
SHINYO MARU 22,100 13th June
PERIA MARU 22,100 13th July
KOREA MARU 22,100 14th July

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THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers: Tons: Leave Hongkong:
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ARYO MARU 17,200 13th July
SEIYO MARU 17,200 13th Nov.

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May 23rd. June 2nd. June 19th.

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"SLAVIC PRINCE" VIA PANAMA CANAL 2nd half June.

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"GRACE DOLLAR" ... JULY 15TH.

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THIRD FLOOR 792.

SAN FRANCISCO.

U.S.S.B.

STEAMERS. SAILING DATE.
"WEST HEPBURN" ... MAY 23TH.
"WEST HARTS" ... JULY 1ST.
"HICHO" ... JULY 10TH.
"WEST IRA" ... JULY 15TH.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Tel. 795 & 792 Gen. P. O. Bldg.
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SOURABAYA

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SAILING DATES.

EUROPE, U.S.A. ETC.

Karemba	R. L.	May 20
Delight	F. W. Co.	May 20
Africa M.	O. S. K.	May 22
Afshina M.	N. Y. K.	May 22
West Coddos	P. M. Co.	May 22
Muttra	P. & O.	May 22
Lake Farrar	R. D. Co.	May 22
China	C. M. Co.	May 23
Lima M.	N. Y. K.	May 24
Taiyuen	B. & S.	May 25
West Himrod	S. & D.	May 25
Eastern	P. & O.	May 25
E. Merchant	P. M. Co.	May 25
Persian P.	S. T. Co.	May 25
Lake Onawa	R. D. Co.	May 25
Novara	P. & O.	May 26
Eurymachus	B. L.	May 26
Bessie D.	R. D. Co.	May 26
E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	May 26
Panama M.	O. S. K.	May 26
Kamakura M.	N. Y. K.	May 26
Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	May 27
Howick Hall	A. L.	May 27
Yunita	L. A. Co.	May 27
Sado M.	N. Y. K.	May 28
West Hepburn	R. D. Co.	May 28
West Conob	P. M. Co.	May 28
Unnan	O. S. K.	June 1
West Jappa	F. W. Co.	June 1
Nanking	C. M. Co.	June 2
E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	June 2
Crosskeys	A. L.	June 3
Telemachus	R. L.	June 10
Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	June 10
Toyooka M.	N. Y. K.	June 11
West Hixton	L. A. Co.	June 12
Korea M.	T. K. K.	June 14
Mitsuki M.	O. S. K.	June 14
Tsushima M.	N. Y. K.	June 14
Tanaka M.	O. S. K.	June 15
Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	June 15
Montague	A. L.	June 15
Chicago M.	O. S. K.	June 15
Van Waerwyck	J. C. J. L.	June 15
Havre M.	O. S. K.	June 16
Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	June 17
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	June 18
Nile	C. M. Co.	June 18
Iconium	A. L.	June 22
Waban	A. L.	June 23
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	June 23
Wytheville	A. L.	June 29
Katori M.	N. Y. K.	July 2
Seattle M.	O. S. K.	July 4
Deucalion	B. L.	July 5
Persia M.	T. K. K.	July 8

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Sosho M.	O. S. K.	May 20
Sunning	B. & S.	May 20
Esang	J. M. Co.	May 20
Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	May 20
Kwongsoang	J. M. Co.	May 21
Tjisalak	J. C. J. L.	May 21
Haiching	D. L. Co.	May 21
Yuensang	J. M. Co.	May 21
Yingchow	B. & S.	May 22
Luzon M.	O. S. K.	May 23
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	May 23
Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	May 23
Sanuki M.	N. Y. K.	May 24
Foshing	J. M. Co.	May 25
Ta-ning	B. & S.	May 25
Hailong	D. L. Co.	May 25
Ichang	B. & S.	May 25
Chinhua	B. & S.	May 25
Madras	P. & O.	May 26
Kanagawa M.	B. & S.	May 26
Kueichow	B. & S.	May 26
Sinkiang	B. & S.	May 27
Haihong	D. L. Co.	May 28
Chenan	B. & S.	May 29
Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	May 31
Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	June 2
Hinsang	J. M. Co.	June 3
Awa M.	N. Y. K.	June 3
Tjileboet	J. C. J. L.	June 6
Shisen M.	O. S. K.	June 14



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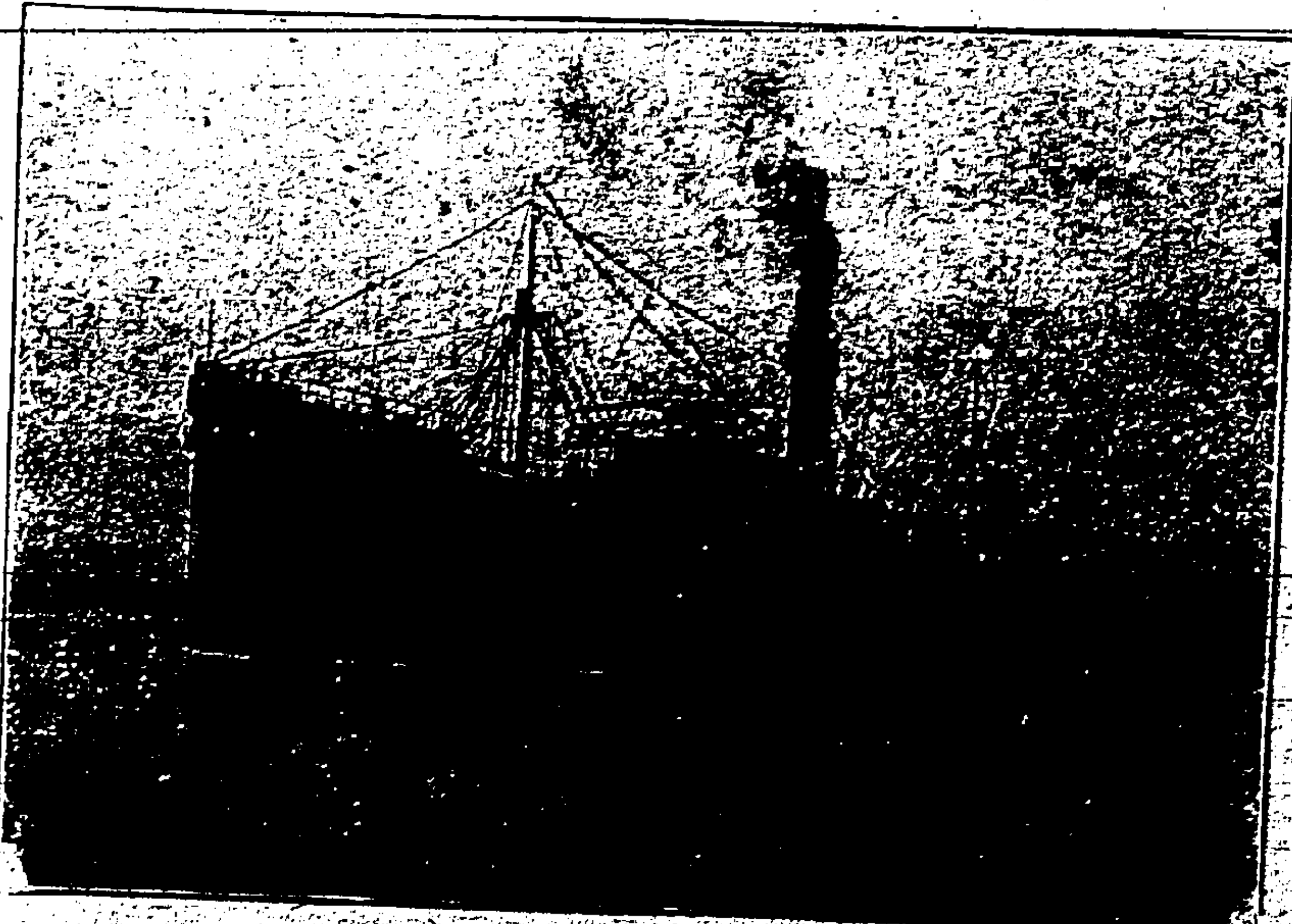
HONGKONG

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Due Inwards: About Sailing for Los Angeles: About
S.S. VISITA May 25 S.S. VISITA May 27
S.S. WEST HIXTON June 10 S.S. WEST HIXTON June 12
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S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
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NOVARA 7,000 26th May. M'les, L'lon & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)MUTTRA 4,700 22 May, 1 p.m. Calcutta via Singapore
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EASTERN 4,000 25th May. Sydney via Sandakan, Timor, Thursday Is., Cairns, Townsville & Brisbane.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

JAPAN 6,000 20th May. Shanghai & Kobe.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.
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KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Sat. 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Calling Manila) Tues. 25th May, at 11 a.m.

TAJIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Wed. 30th May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
Port Said & Marseilles.

MISHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Sat. 22nd May, at noon.

SADO MARU (Calling Manila) Fri. 28th May, at noon.

KITANO MARU (Calling Manila) Fri. 11th June, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo,
Suez and Port Said.

TOYOKA MARU (Calling Manila) Fri. 11th June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez, Cebu, Suez & Port Said.

KAMAKURA MARU (Calling Manila) Fri. 28th May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU (Calling Manila) Wed. 26th May, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU (Calling Manila) Wed. 3rd June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama,
Mauritius, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

LIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Mon. 24th May.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape
Beginning of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KANAGAWA MARU (Calling Manila) Wed. 26th May.

BOMBAY MARU (Calling Manila) Wed. 26th May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

SANKI MARU (Calling Manila) Tues. 25th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU (Calling Manila) Sun. 23rd May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.

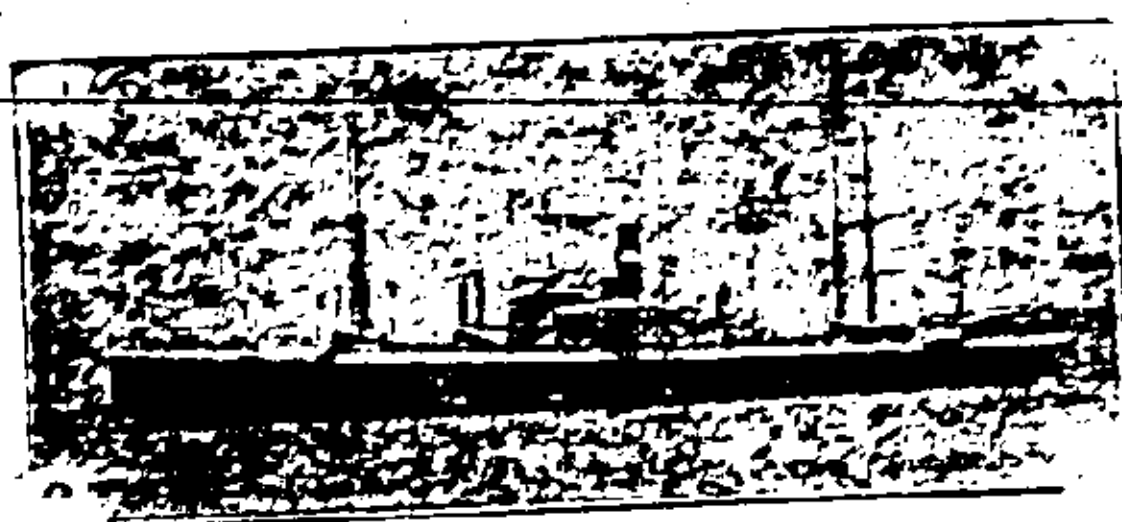
TSUSHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Sun. 30th May.

KAMO MARU (Calling Manila) Thurs. 3rd June, at 11 a.m.

AWA MARU (Calling Manila) Thurs. 3rd June.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
---------	------	----------------------	------------------------	-----

Tjisalak Japan in port 21st May Java.
Tjikini Moji 28th May 31st May Java.
Tjileboel Miki 3rd June 6th June Java.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

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"HAYRE MARU" (Call Marseilles) Wednesday, 16th June.

"HIMALAYA MARU" (Call Marseilles) Middle of July.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"PANAMA MARU" (Call Marseilles) Friday, 28th May.

"SEATTLE MARU" (Call Marseilles) Sunday, 4th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"LUZON MARU" (Call Marseilles) Sunday, 23rd May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"UNNAN MARU" (Call Marseilles) Tuesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" (Call Marseilles) Friday, 14th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"AFRICA MARU" (Call Manila) Wednesday, 26th May.

"CHICAGO MARU" (Call Manila) Saturday, 5th June.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" (Call Manila) Monday, 24th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"MADRAS MARU" (Call Kobe & Yokohama) Wed. 26th May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMARUSA MARU" (Call Kobe & Yokohama) Sunday, 23rd May.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. Thursday, 26th May.

"SOSHI MARU" (Call Kobe & Yokohama) Monday, 14th June.

"SHISEN MARU" (Call Kobe & Yokohama) Monday, 14th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer. Arrived Hongkong. Leaves Hongkong for Australia.

TAIYUAN 20th May. 25th May.

CHANGSHA 17th June. 22nd June.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire. Agents.

Telephone No. 35.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For

Steamer. Sailing.

LONDON & HAMBURG "KATHLANA" Second half July.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

DODWELL & CO., LTD.STEAMSHIP SERVICES.
Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.
VIA PANAMA CANAL.**"BOLTON CASTLE"**

Sailing about End of May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.**S.S. "AFRICA"**

Sailing on or about 31st May.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. Co.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.
FOR JAPAN.**S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"**

Sailing on or about 9th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIYU KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific, also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.**COASTAL SHIPPING****INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination. Steamer. Sailing.

SHANGHAI via Swatow Kwongkong Fri. 21st May at 4 light.

MANILA Yuensang Fri. 21st May at 3 p.m.

S'PORE, Pang via Amoy Fooshing Tues. 25th May at 3 p.m.

SANDAKAN Hinsang Thurs. 3rd June at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOSHING" will be despatched on or about 25th May, for SINGAPORE, PENANG via AMOY.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For

Steamers. To Sail.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO Yingchow 22nd May at 4 p.m.

SWATOW & BANGKOK Chihua 25th May at 10 a.m.

AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW Ichang 25th May at 3 p.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Taming 25th May at 4 p.m.

SWATOW & SINGAPORE Kanchow 26th May at 10 a.m.

WUWEL, C'FOO & TIENTSIN Kueichow 26th May at noon.

SHANGHAI Sinkiang 27th May at noon.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO Chenan 29th May at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation, midships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong May. 20, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haiching A. H. Stewart FRI. 21st May at 3 p.m.

Haichong Ed. Walker TUES. 25th May at 3 p.m.

Haichong W. C. Passmore FRI. 28th May at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"EURYMACHUS" via Panama 26th May.

"HOWICK HALL" via Suez 27th May.

"DEUCALION" via Suez 5th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

SHIPPING.**VESSELS ARRIVED.**

The U.S. JAPAN from Calcutta yesterday brought 1,880 tons of general merchandise for Hongkong, and 3,097 for the North. She carried 48 first-class and 438 deck passengers. Mooring, Kowloon.

The DEVAWONGSE from Saigon delivered here yesterday 1,800 tons of rice. She had 319 deck passengers on board. Mooring, 10 IS.

From Portsmouth, the Royal fleet auxiliary PETROLEUM, belonging to the Admiralty arrived on Tuesday with 3,530 tons of oil fuel for the China Squadron.

The CHINA from San Francisco consigned here on Tuesday 2,245 tons of flour and general merchandise. She delivered here over 2,000 bags of mail. Mooring, C 23.

From Seattle the S.S. WEST JAPAN a U.S. Shipping Board vessel consigned to Messrs. Frank Waterhouse & Co., came in on Tuesday with 3,000 tons of coal. Mooring, B 31.

Two thousand tons of general cargo were delivered here by the Royal Siamese THONGSAMUD. From Tourane the Chinese-owned vessel POO LEE brought here on Tuesday—320 tons of brown sugar.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TSUSHIMA M. (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez, on the 10th April, and is expected here on the 22nd May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AWA M. (Liverpool Line) left Glasgow for this port via Suez on the 23rd April, and is expected here on the 4th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. PENANG M. (Liverpool Line) left Glasgow for this port via Suez on the 23rd April, and is expected here on the 9th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 24th April, and is expected here on the 2nd June.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver for Hongkong via Japan ports and Shanghai on the 1st May, and is due here on or about the 26th May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. PORTLAND MARU (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 9th May and is expected here on the 29th May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. IYO MARU (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 8th May and is expected here on the 17th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. DURBAN M. (Hamburg Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 8th May and is expected here on the 19th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TANGO M. (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 11th May and is expected here on the 22nd May.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Yokohama, on 14th May, leaves there 15th May and is due at Vancouver on 24th May.

The Dollar Line Company's s.s. BESSIE DOLLAR (New York Line) left Shanghai on May 17th and is due in Hongkong May 21st.

The P. M. s.s. WEST CADDOA left Kobe on the 14th inst., and may be expected here on or about Thursday May 20th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINZUI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 14th May and is expected here on the 4th June.

The P. & O. s.s. MUTTRA left Amoy for this port on the 18th inst., and is due here on the 20th inst. at about daylight.

The P. & O. s.s. EASTERN left Moji for this port on the 18th inst. at 7 p.m. and is due here on the 22nd inst. at about 4 p.m.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Kobe on 18th May, left there 19th May, and is due at Nagasaki on 20th May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. MISHIMA M. (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 18th May, and is expected here on the 21st May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYAMA M. (Hamburg Line) left Antwerp for this port via Suez on the 18th May, and is expected here on the 27th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SANUKI M. (Calcutta Line) left Moji for this port direct on the 19th May, and is expected here on the 24th May.



MORE GERMAN REVOLUTION SCENES.

A drawbridge in the Spittelmarkt neighbourhood (above) was raised high enough to prevent soldiers from storming the Kapp positions. When pedestrians crossed this bridge, they were helped over the open section by soldiers. Kapp soldiers and officers, with their artillery, stationed in front of the Brandenburg gate (below), scene of much fighting.



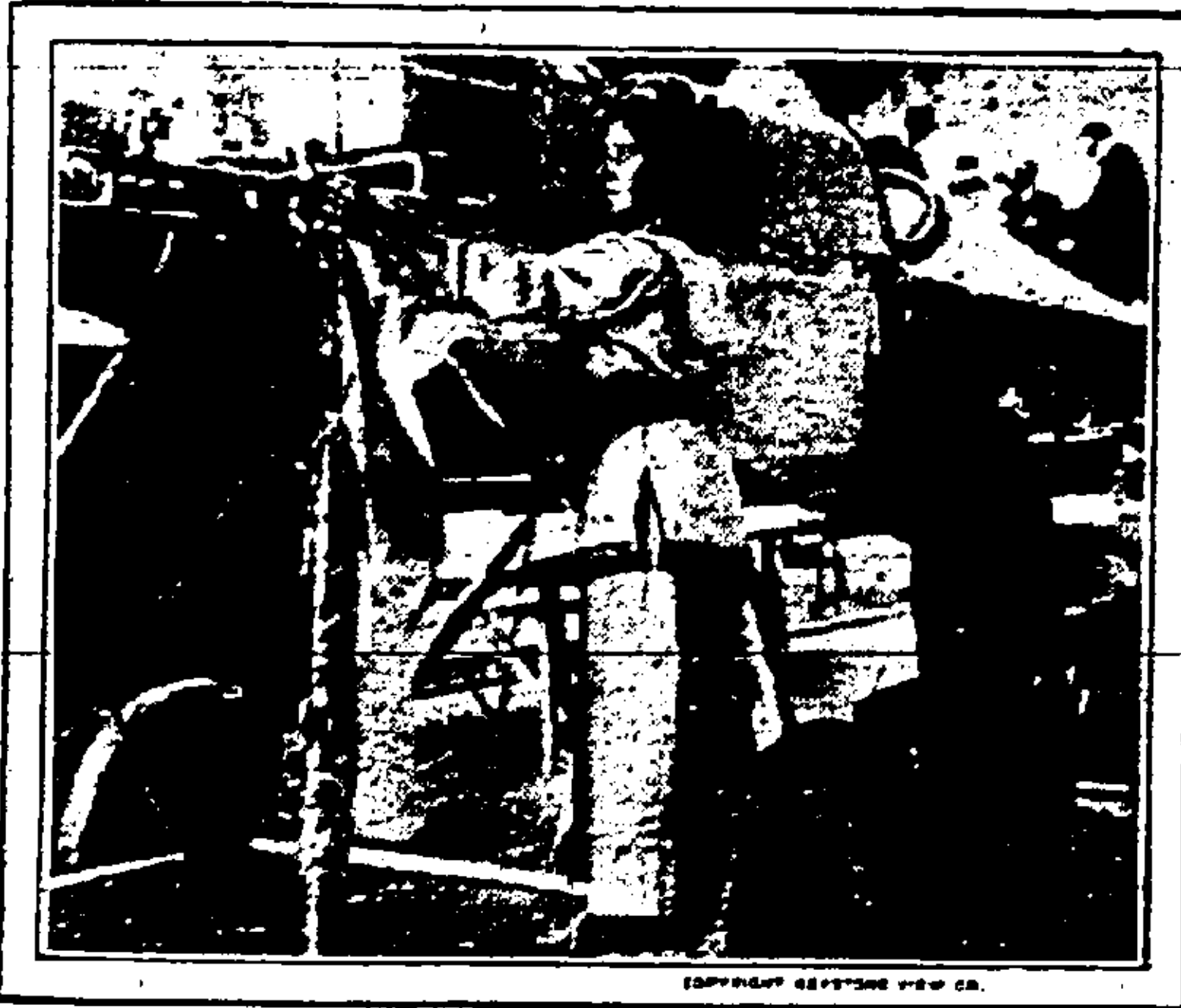
SUBJECTS OF ENVER PASHA.

Photo shows group of mounted Kurds, typical of the two millions who have placed themselves under the chieftainship of Enver Pasha and crowned him King.



RETURNING THE REJECTED TREATY.

George A. Sanderson, Secretary of the United States State, returning the rejected Peace treaty to the White House. With him is his clerk, W. L. Van Horn.



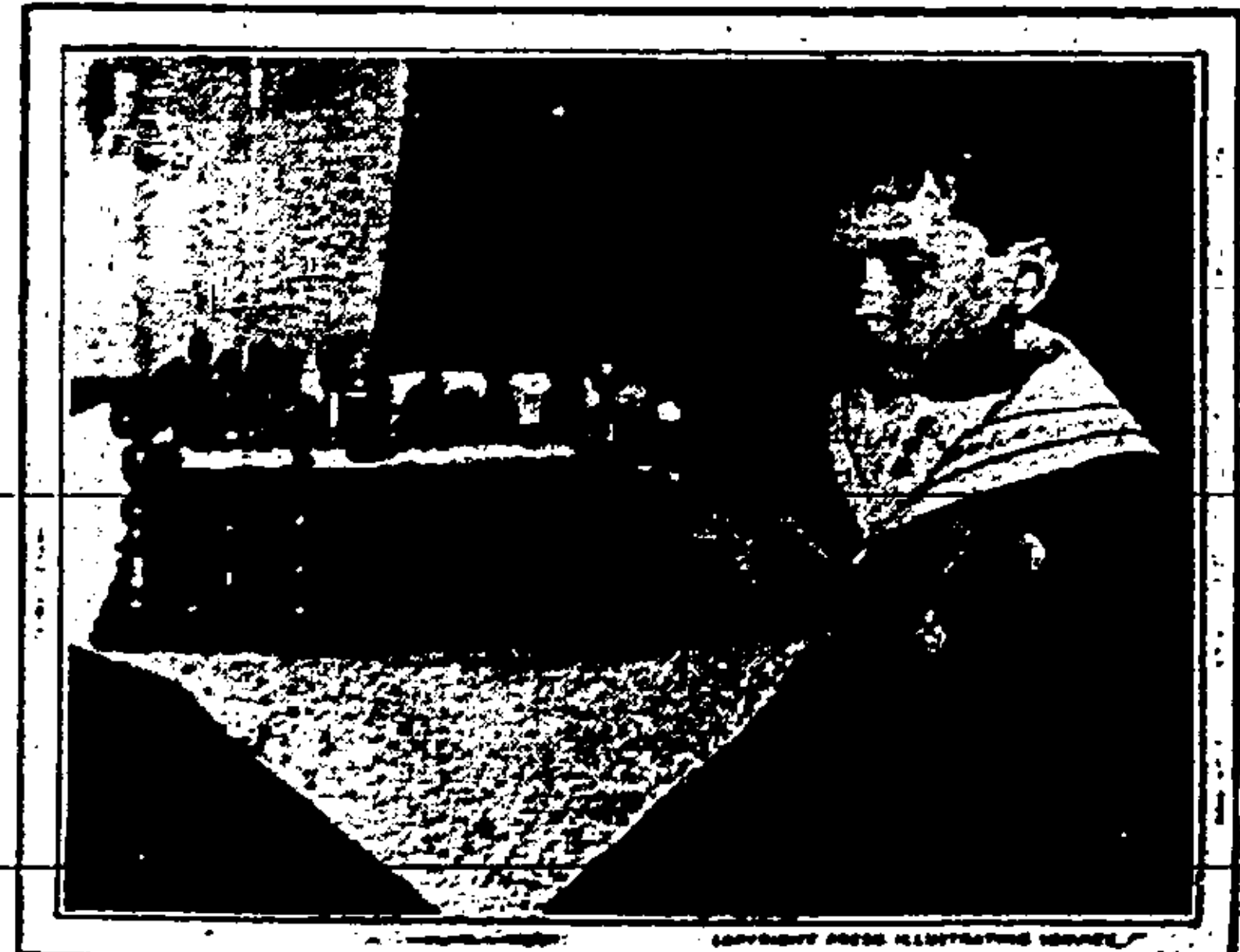
WIFE OF NOVELIST TO ATTEMPT ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Mrs. Maurice Hewlett, wife of the famous novelist, who has announced her intention of flying across the Atlantic. She is the only woman at the head of a big airplane building business. Photo shows Mrs. Hewlett at work on her airplane.



MAXIM GORKY.

Recent photo of the famous Russian author who has severely indicted Lenin-Trotsky rule.



EIGHT-YEAR-OLD CHESS CHAMPION.

S. Reschewski has shown great skill as a chess player since he was five years old. He recently played a match in Berlin, winning twenty-six games, losing one and drawing five.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom Gets Slung.

BY ALLMAN

